

MIRI

PEOPLE • PROGRESS • PROSPERITY | MASYARAKAT • KEMAJUAN • KEMAKMURAN



Miri President Office

MIRI

PEOPLE · PROGRESS · PROSPERITY



MASYARAKAT · KEMAJUAN · KEMAKMURAN



Miri Resident Office

MIRI - People, Progress, Prosperity
MIRI - Masyarakat, Kemajuan, Kemakmuran

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PENGHARGAAN

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Kandungan Buku
Datu Ose Murang, Miri Resident Office

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Bahan Teks
Datu Ose Murang, Dayang Joanita Azizah Abang Morshidi,
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Datu Ose Murang, Miri Resident Office,
Dr. Joan Gribble

Translation - Bahasa Malaysia
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Zasran Abdullah, Dayang Joanita Azizah Abang Morshidi

Publication Team
Pasukan Penerbit
Datu Ose Murang, Dr. Ngenang Anak Jangu, En. Ganie Anak Ugay,
En. Abdul Aziz Hj. Mohd. Yusuf, Dayang Joanita Azizah Abang Morshidi

Photography
Fotografi
Leong Choon Min
Leong Wee Ming

Design & Layout
Rekaan
Typhoon Digital Imaging Sdn Bhd
Lot 1431-1432, Jalan Krokop 5,
98000 Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia.

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From Oil Town ...





...to Resort City

The diversion of Miri River mouth is part of the comprehensive water front development to transform Miri into a resort city of international standard.

*Oh Miri, the place where I am ready to spill my blood,
You have grown to become a city.
With the title of a resort city.*

*Until yesterday, your horizontal surface was covered by trees
in the forests
Underneath the surface, there were dead lakes of crude oil.*

*Though you are small and once, quite isolated
But you have been very patient and kept on calling for
Brave adventurers to risk their lives.*

*Businessmen and operators, workers of various skills and knowledge
To explore and exploit the products of your rich resources*

*Today, you have undergone tremendous changes
You have become a prosperous city with more people living in it
And you have been able to put make-up on your face
To make it looks more pretty to see
And your people have very high spirit
Free and independent in unleashing their energy*

*Your people are working hard to develop their creativity
and innovativeness
In the struggle to secure a place for you in the world,
which is highly competitive*

*Your people in Miri, with a strong determination have been
fighting to get
a fair share of the changes and victory in the race to pursue success*

*The city of Miri, I glorify you with the word Congratulations
And with the prayer that Allah S.A.W gives this blessing
to your noble aims*

Long live Miri!



**YAB PEHIN SRI HAJI ABDUL TAIB MAHMUD
AND
ALLAHYARHAMAH YABHG. DATUK AMAR HAJJAH LAILA TAIB**



Preface

Sekapur Sirih

*I*t is a great honour for me to celebrate with all Sarawakians the last “45 years of progress in Sarawak”. In this celebration, all of us are able to look back at our colourful past and now proudly proclaim the distinguished achievements we have made over a relatively short period of time. I have seen so many people realise their dreams moving from poverty to great prosperity and from lack of knowledge to wisdom. This is what independence has brought, and will continue to bring, for all of us. It is without doubt that development and change in Sarawak was achieved through our unity and political stability in the country and the State in particular. This transformation has been achieved together with the great desire of our rakyat for progress. But this is just the beginning of greater things to come.

The government under the second wave of the politics of development has outlined a bold new initiative through the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy plan, or better known as, SCORE. This will bring major progress to the outer frontiers of Sarawak and further modernise urban areas. There are ample opportunities for all Sarawakians to benefit from these initiatives in our efforts to continuously improve our standard of living and quality of life.

*S*aya amat bersyukur kerana dapat merayakan sambutan “45 Tahun Sarawak Maju dalam Malaysia” pada tahun ini bersama-sama dengan seluruh rakyat Sarawak. Dalam meraikan perayaan ini, kita semua dapat mengimbas kembali sejarah silam dan dengan bangganya kita menyatakan pelbagai pencapaian yang telah kita raih dalam jangka masa yang agak pendek ini. Saya telah menyaksikan orang yang begitu banyak berjaya merealisasikan impian mereka mencapai kemakmuran daripada kemiskinan dan daripada orang yang tidak berilmu kepada orang yang bijaksana. Inilah hasil yang telah dibawa oleh kemerdekaan yang akan terus membawa kemakmuran kepada kita. Tidak syak lagi bahawa transformasi kemajuan di negeri Sarawak dapat tercapai dengan adanya perpaduan yang erat dan kestabilan politik di negara ini amnya dan di negeri ini khususnya; serta keinginan rakyat kita untuk terus maju. Tetapi ini hanya permulaan bagi sesuatu impian yang lebih hebat yang bakal menjelma.

Di bawah gelombang kedua politik pembangunan, Kerajaan Negeri telah merangka inisiatif baharu pembangunan melalui Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy atau SCORE. Gagasan ini akan merekayasakan usaha memajukan kawasan luar bandar dan memodenkan kawasan dalam bandar. Inisiatif untuk meningkatkan kualiti kehidupan yang berterusan ini dapat membuka peluang serta membawa faedah yang banyak kepada rakyat Sarawak.

The Miri Division has in many ways contributed greatly to modern Sarawak with its diverse communities and unique cultures. With good public policies in place, and through its industrious people, the utilisation of the rich natural resources in the Division has brought much development and progress to the people of the region. The success of Miri was duly recognised when it was elevated to a city status in May 2005.

Sarawak and Miri have achieved much in terms of expansion over the years. This has been made possible by the strong support from the rakyat and business community. I am glad that the publication of this book is able to provide a record of some of the significant events in our modern history, acknowledge the leaders who have contributed much towards shaping the development of Sarawak and the Division, and recognise the diverse communities and their cultures that have given meaning to our struggle for progress and prosperity.

As such, the title of this book “People, Progress and Prosperity” aptly explains the vision of “A government for the people”. I hope that the photographs contained within this book will remind us of our nostalgic and sometimes turbulent past and how far progress and peace have improved our standard of living and quality of life. It is a journey worth continuing and we shall do it together for our common prosperity and that of our future generations.

Miri telah banyak membantu dalam memodenkan Sarawak. Bahagian Miri memperkaya negeri Sarawak dengan kepelbagaian komuniti dan keunikannya. Dengan adanya dasar yang baik-baik bersertakan penduduk yang gigih berusaha, penggunaan sumber asli di Miri telah banyak membawa pembangunan dan kemajuan kepada penduduk di sini. Kejayaan ini telah membolehkan Miri melonjak ke status baharu menerusi pengisytiharannya sebagai bandar raya pada 20 Mei 2005.

Banyak pembangunan dan kemajuan berjaya dicapai oleh Miri dan Sarawak saban tahun ini. Semua ini dapat dicapai dengan adanya sokongan yang padu dan kuat daripada rakyat dan masyarakat peniaga setempat. Saya berasa bangga dengan penerbitan buku ini yang dapat merakamkan setengah-setengah peristiwa penting dalam sejarah ringkas kita ini, pemimpin-pemimpin yang telah banyak mencurahkan bakti ke arah membentuk pembangunan Negeri Sarawak dan Bahagian Miri; dan masyarakat yang berbilang kaum dan budaya yang memberikan makna kepada perjuangan kita menuju kemajuan dan kemakmuran.

Hatta tajuk buku “Masyarakat, Kemajuan dan Kemakmuran” dengan tersendirinya menjelaskan visi “Kerajaan untuk rakyatnya”. Saya berharap agar gambar-gambar di dalam buku ini akan membangkitkan ingatan kita terhadap kenangan dan nostalgia walaupun berlakunya beberapa pergolakan pada masa lalu; serta kemajuan dan keamanan yang telah kita nikmati dalam usaha meningkatkan taraf dan kualiti kehidupan harian kita. Ini ialah perjalanan yang perlu dikekalkan dan diteruskan demi kemakmuran kita pada masa sekarang dan generasi akan datang.

YANG AMAT BERTHORMAT PEHIN SRI HAJI ABDUL TAIB MAHMUD

Chief Minister of Sarawak
Ketua Menteri Sarawak



Preface

Setinta Madah

I am delighted to see the publication of this book about the Miri Division which tells us a story in pictorial form from where we have come, where we have arrived and where we go from here. As a Mirian, I have vivid recollections of various historical events and nostalgic experiences that remind me how fortunate we are to live in this peaceful “Land of the Hornbills” called Sarawak.

While Miri has undergone tremendous changes in its physical landscape, the heart and soul of its people remain warm, friendly and hospitable. They have great aspirations and hopes for a better future and it is for this that leaders have tirelessly worked to realise the dreams of our people. We must not forget our past leaders and people who have fought and even sacrificed their lives in times of war and insurgencies to lay the foundation for our present peace and harmony. We also want to acknowledge those from public life and the business sector who have contributed so much to the development of the Miri Division as we see it today.

In celebrating Sarawak’s “45 years of progress in Malaysia”, one Mirian stands tall above others in his vision and leadership in transforming Sarawak and Miri in particular. He is none other than our beloved Yang Amat Berhormat

*S*aya bersyukur dengan penerbitan buku bergambar Bahagian Miri yang menceritakan asal usul kita, kejayaan yang dinikmati dan arah tuju kita. Sebagai anak watan Miri, saya mempunyai pelbagai kenangan yang jelas mengenai detik-detik bersejarah dan pengalaman masa lalu yang mengingatkan kita betapa bertuahnyanya kita ini yang tinggal di Negeri Sarawak yang terkenal sebagai “Bumi Kenyalang”.

Tatkala Miri telah banyak mengalami perubahan dari segi landskap fizikal, jiwa dan raga rakyatnya tetap ramah dan mesra terhadap pengunjung. Mereka mempunyai impian dan harapan yang besar untuk masa depan yang lebih cerah dan kerana inilah, pemimpin-pemimpin bekerja tanpa mengenal penat untuk memenuhi impian mereka. Kita seharusnya tidak melupai pemimpin zaman silam dan mereka yang telah berjuang dan mengorbankan diri sewaktu peperangan dan pemberontakan demi meletakkan asas yang menunjangi keharmonian dan keamanan pada hari ini. Kita juga ingin menghargai sumbangan anggota sektor awam dan masyarakat perniagaan dalam menjamin kemajuan Miri yang kita lihat pada hari ini.

Tatkala kita meraikan “45 Tahun Sarawak maju dalam Malaysia” kita hendaklah ingat pada anak watan Miri yang unggul dan mempunyai visi dan kepimpinan yang jitu dalam menerajui transformasi Sarawak dan Miri khususnya.

Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, the Chief Minister of Sarawak. What we have achieved today are the fruits of his vision and brilliance as put forward under the two-pronged development principles of “The Politics of Development” and “The Confluence of Rivers”. These will continue to be the guiding principles that will lead us towards greater prosperity in the early part of this new century.

I hope that you will find this book useful and resourceful both as a means for your own nostalgic reflection and also as a motivation for you to participate and contribute to the future development of the Miri Division and Sarawak as a whole. We shall have a great future together.

Beliau ialah tidak lain dan tidak bukan Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud yang dikasihi, Ketua Menteri Sarawak. Segala yang kita nikmati hari ini ialah hasil daripada visi dan kebijaksanaan yang diterapkan dalam rangka prinsip pembangunan serampang dua mata menerusi “Politik Pembangunan” dan “Penemuan Sungai-sungai”. Prinsip-prinsip ini akan terus menjadi asas hala tuju kita ke arah mencapai kemakmuran yang lebih menyeluruh dalam abad baharu ini.

Saya berharap agar buku ini menjadi sumber inspirasi serta rujukan kita semua untuk turut serta dalam menyumbangkan gagasan dan keringat terhadap pembangunan di Miri khususnya dan Sarawak amnya. Kita bakal mempunyai masa depan yang terbilang.

YANG BERHORMAT DATUK PATINGGI TAN SRI DR. GEORGE CHAN HONG NAM

Deputy Chief Minister
Minister of Industrial Development and Minister of Tourism and Heritage

*Timbalan Ketua Menteri
Menteri Pembangunan Industri dan Menteri Pelancongan dan Warisan*



Foreword

Seungkap Bicara

In conjunction with the celebration of “Sarawak’s 45 years of progress in Malaysia”, Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, the Chief Minister of Sarawak suggested that all the eleven Division in Sarawak produce a book to capture a comprehensive history of each and record the development that has taken place in each Division. This book will enable us to record the socio-economic and political development in Sarawak. Each Division will tell a different story of their struggles and successes but on the whole, the pictures will be about the progress and prosperity that the people in each Division have achieved and benefited from it.

The role of the Sarawak Civil Service is to carry out the policies of the government. We are fortunate in that we have political leaders who have had the vision and compassion for the welfare of the rakyat. With their support and guidance, the Civil Service has been able to discharge its duties with full commitment and dedication. We are inspired by the wisdom of our Chief Minister and his team in the Cabinet and for the confidence and trust that they have in us. We have been able to undertake the planning and implementation of development programmes and projects because of the clear and honest vision of our leaders.

Bersempena dengan perayaan “45 Tahun Sarawak Maju Dalam Malaysia”, Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Ketua Menteri Sarawak telah mencadangkan tiap-tiap bahagian dalam Negeri Sarawak menerbitkan buku untuk mengabadikan sejarah kita dan perancangan masa depan untuk memajukan bahagian masing-masing. Ini membolehkan kita merakamkan kemajuan dari segi sosioekonomi dan politik di Sarawak. Tiap-tiap bahagian menampilkan kisah yang berlainan tentang perjuangan dan kejayaan masing-masing tetapi pada keseluruhannya, gambaran yang ditonjolkan tetaplah sama iaitu kemajuan dan kemakmuran rakyat.

Peranan Perkhidmatan Awam Negeri Sarawak ialah untuk melaksanakan dasar-dasar kerajaan. Kita sangat bertuah kerana pemimpin-pemimpin politik kita mempunyai visi dan keprihatinan terhadap kebajikan rakyat. Dengan sokongan dan bimbingan mereka, Perkhidmatan Awam Negeri telah dapat menjalankan tanggungjawabnya dengan penuh komitmen dan dedikasi. Kita didorong oleh ilham dan kebijaksanaan Ketua Menteri serta ahli-ahli Kabinet beliau yang banyak memberikan keyakinan dan kepercayaan kepada kita yang membolehkan kita menjalankan perancangan dan pelaksanaan program-program dan projek-projek pembangunan.

This book entitled “People, Progress and Prosperity” is a collection of photographs from government archives and from the record of caring and proud individuals. I hope the people of Sarawak, especially Mirians, will be able to associate themselves with the tremendous progress that has taken place in Miri for the last 45 years and the contribution they and the government have done for the benefit of the people as a whole. I sincerely trust that this book will continue to inspire all members of the Civil Service to carry out their outstanding performance with renewed vigour and innovative thinking. With a strong team of Civil Service, we can continue to improve and deliver excellent service to the people.

Buku yang bertajuk “Masyarakat, Kemajuan dan Kemakmuran” ini mengisahkan tiga perkara itu menerusi koleksi gambar daripada arkib kerajaan dan individu. Saya berharap agar anda dapat mengenal pasti sumbangan dan pencapaian anda ke arah memajukan Sarawak dan Miri khususnya. Semoga buku ini terus menjadi ilham kepada anggota Perkhidmatan Awam Negeri untuk mencapai prestasi yang lebih cemerlang melalui semangat baharu dan inovasi.

YANG BERHORMAT DATUK AMAR HAJI MOHAMAD MORSHIDI BIN ABDUL GHANI

State Secretary of Sarawak
Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak



A Note from

The Resident

Dari Pejabat Resident

*T*his book hopes to tell us about our journey along the path of progress over the past 45 years. It is a journey travelled by the country and its people with promises of prosperity and fulfilment. The journey has been long and winding and travelled by people alone and together.

Our team is privileged to have had the opportunity to put together the story of Mirians in their journey from 1883 to 1963, and more importantly, their journey of Independence in Malaysia till now. The book is about the “Miri Division and its history of progress in Sarawak over the past 45 years”. It has been a great and pleasant discovery for our team in researching and compiling the information and photographs for this book. We have read as many books, journals and news articles that we could lay our hands on, sourced photographs from individuals photographic studios and government agencies and talked to as many people as possible. We spent many delightful hours, days and nights together in putting the story together.

The story is told of our outstanding leaders in government and the community, in public office and the private sector and of their dreams of a progressive and prosperous Sarawak. We thank them for their unselfish commitment, dedication and sacrifices.

*B*uku ini bertujuan untuk membantu kita dalam perjalanan kita menuju kemajuan. Perjalanan ini perlu diharungi oleh negara dan rakyatnya, bersertakan janji-janji kemakmuran dan kesejahteraan. Perjalanan ini panjang dan berliku yang perlu diharungi secara solo dan bersama-sama.

Pasukan kami berasa gembira kerana dapat menceritakan kisah yang dilalui oleh Bahagian Miri. Dimulai dengan perjalanan awalnya dalam Sarawak dari tahun 1883 hingga tahun 1963; dan yang penting sekali ialah perjalanan kemerdekaannya dalam Malaysia sehingga sekarang, iaitu “45 Tahun Sarawak Maju dalam Malaysia”. Penerbitan buku ini mendatangkan pengalaman yang sangat bernilai dan menyeronokkan bagi pasukan kami khasnya semasa membuat penyelidikan dan penyusunan maklumat dan gambar-gambar. Kami telah membaca seberapa banyak buku, jurnal dan artikel berkaitan yang telah kami temui, sumber gambar daripada individu-individu, gambar studio dan agensi kerajaan; serta menemu ramah individu yang sebanyak mungkin. Setelah berusaha bersama-sama dalam suasana riang ria, siang dan malam pihak kami telah berjaya mengadun sebuah kisah.

Buku ini mengisahkan pemimpin-pemimpin kita yang cemerlang dalam kerajaan dan masyarakat serta dari pejabat sektor awam dan sektor swasta; mengenai impian mereka terhadap Negeri Sarawak yang maju dan makmur. Kami

Many people have assisted us in various ways by providing photographs and reference materials and sharing their ideas and experiences. Others have sacrificed their valuable time and effort in ways that have made our task so much easier. Together with all the generous donors, we would like to extend our most sincere appreciation and gratitude to all towards the successful publication of this book.

A special thank you is in order for the advice and guidance given to us by Yang Berhormat Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam, Deputy Chief Minister, Minister of Industrial Development and Minister of Tourism and Heritage, who in his capacity as the Chairman of the Miri City Incorporated, is responsible for the publication of this book.

One leader has made all the difference, Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Chief Minister of Sarawak. Through his brilliance and vision, Sarawak has been transformed into the modernity of the 21st century.

We hope you all will continue to journey onwards and experience greater progress and prosperity in the future.

mengucapkan terima kasih kepada mereka kerana komitmen, dedikasi dan pengorbanan mereka.

Banyak pihak telah membantu kami dengan pelbagai cara, ada yang membekalkan gambar dan ada yang membekalkan bahan rujukan serta berkongsi idea dan pengalaman mereka. Terdapat juga yang mengorbankan masa dan tenaga untuk mempermudah tugas ini. Bersama-sama dengan para penderma yang pemurah, pihak kami ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada semua yang terlibat dalam penerbitan buku ini.

Jutaan terima kasih kerana nasihat dan bimbingan yang diberikan oleh Yang Berhormat Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam, Timbalan Ketua Menteri, Menteri Pembangunan Industri dan Menteri Pelancongan dan Warisan yang merupakan Pengerusi kepada Perbadanan Bandaraya Miri yang bertanggungjawab dalam penerbitan buku ini.

Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, seorang pemimpin telah mengubah segala-galanya. Melalui visi dan kebijaksanaan beliau Sarawak telah berubah wajah demi kesenangan kita..

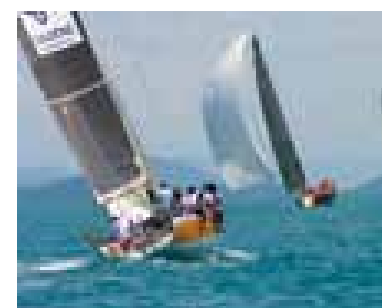
Memanglah menjadi harapan kami agar anda meneruskan perjalanan ini dan menikmati kemajuan dan kemakmuran yang lebih terjamin.

ENCIK GANIE ANAK UGAY

Resident Miri Division
Residen Bahagian Miri

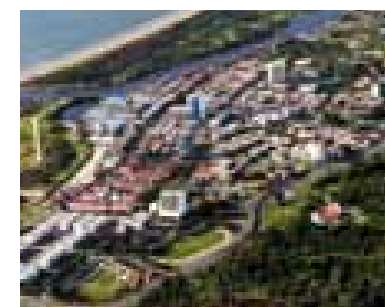


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Introduction

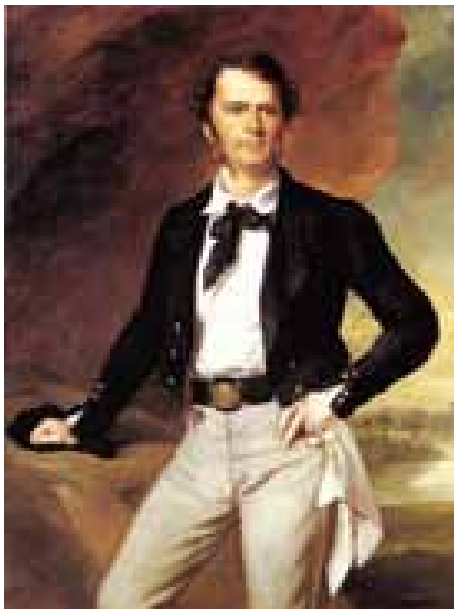
Pendahuluan

Sarawak, as we know today, came about through a series of conquests of river basins by Englishmen Sir James Brooke and his nephew Sir Charles Brooke, from the Sultans of Brunei from 1841 to 1905. James Brooke and his nephew, Sir Charles Brooke, won over river basins from the Sultans of Brunei. Along with Charles Brooke's son, Sir Vyner Brooke, they successively ruled Sarawak until the Japanese occupation in 1941. With the defeat of the Japanese in 1945, Sarawak was ceded to Britain as a Crown Colony in 1946 until 22 July 1963. By 16 September 1963, Sarawak gained Independence through the formation of Malaysia.

The Miri Division became part of Sarawak in 1883 when the area stretching from Tanjung Kidurong north of Bintulu to the Baram River Basin was ceded to the Division by Sultan Abdul Momin of Brunei amidst fighting and civil unrests with the natives of the area. Peace was restored in 1889 during a Great Peace Conference held in Marudi. This peace accord was celebrated with a grand boat race which is now well known as the Baram Regatta.

Under the Brookes, a system of government and administration was introduced in Sarawak to maintain law and order. In 1865, a Legislative Body called the Council Negeri was established and met for the first time in Bintulu. It comprised the Rajah, senior European and native officers and traditional native chiefs. During brief colonial period of 17 years, there was an urgency to generate political,

Sarawak yang ada pada hari ini terbentuk daripada beberapa siri penaklukan muara sungai oleh pengembara Inggeris Sir James Brooke dan anak saudaranya Sir Charles Brooke, daripada Sultan-Sultan Brunei dari tahun 1841 hingga 1905. Kemudian di bawah pemerintahan anak Charles Brooke iaitu Sir Vyner Brooke, mereka telah berjaya memerintah Sarawak sehingga penaklukan tentera Jepun pada tahun 1941. Selepas Jepun menyerah kalah pada tahun 1945, Sarawak diserahkan kepada Britain sebagai koloni British dari tahun 1946 hingga 22 Julai 1963. Pada 16 September 1963, Sarawak mencapai kemerdekaannya melalui penubuhan Malaysia.



Rajah James Brooke

Bahagian Miri menjadi sebahagian dari Sarawak pada tahun 1883 apabila kawasan dari Tanjung Kidurong di utara Bintulu hingga ke muara Sungai Baram, diserahkan oleh Sultan Abdul Momin akibat pertelingkahan rusuhan antara kaum dan penduduk tempatan terhadap pemerintahan Sultan Brunei. Keamanan akhirnya tercapai pada tahun 1889 semasa Persidangan Perdamaian yang diadakan di Marudi. Perdamaian ini telah diraikan dengan perayaan perlumbaan perahu panjang yang kini dikenali sebagai Regata Baram.

Di bawah pemerintahan keluarga Brooke, sistem kerajaan dan pentadbiran diperkenalkan buat julung kalinya untuk menguatkuasakan undang-undang dan menjamin ketenteraman rakyat. Pada tahun 1865, sebuah Badan Perundangan yang dikenali sebagai Majlis Negeri ditubuhkan dan bersidang buat julung kalinya di Bintulu. Majlis Negeri ini dianggotai oleh Rajah sendiri, Pegawai-pegawai kanan orang Eropah, pegawai-pegawai natif dan ketua-ketua masyarakat tempatan. Dalam tempoh yang singkat di bawah pemerintahan penjajah selama 17 tahun, berlakunya perkembangan yang

social and economic change. The Divisional headquarters was originally established in Marudi in 1884. Following the successful exploration of petroleum in 1910, the headquarters was moved to Miri on 12 December 1912. It was composed of the three Districts of Bintulu, Miri and Baram. Development in the Miri Division had a regional impact from the findings of more oil and gas fields offshore and the growing investments in the timber industry. Thus, on 8 July 1978, Bintulu was upgraded into a new Division and the area around Tanjung Kidurong near Bintulu Town was earmarked for the downstream processing of liquefied natural gas. Like a full grown child, strong and independent, Miri shared in the formative years of Bintulu.

The foundation to the development of Miri started with the petroleum and gas industry in 1910 by the locally grown Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company. This was followed by the logging and timber sector development in the 1970s and in the 1990s by major land development. These later led to diversification into secondary and tertiary sectors such as manufacturing, tourism and higher education.

Free elections were held in June 1963 to prepare local leaders to govern Sarawak after Independence. After independence in 1963, people were more aware of their political and economic independence in Sarawak. The reigns of government were in the hands of local Sarawakians. Development entered a new and accelerated phase. The Five-Year Development Plan was introduced and an aggressive development agenda pursued. With additional funding from the Federal government, there was wider development coverage across Sarawak and Miri benefited in a big way.

Transformational development, however, started only in the early 1980s under the leadership of Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, the fourth Chief Minister of Sarawak. Under his stewardship, he introduced two bold and visionary principles to guide and inspire politicians

mendesak dari segi perubahan politik, sosial dan ekonomi. Ibu pejabat pentadbiran bahagian pada asalnya ditubuhkan di Marudi pada tahun 1884. Berikutan dengan kejayaan penemuan minyak pada tahun 1910, ibu pejabat pentadbiran bahagian dipindahkan ke Miri pada 12 Disember 1912. Bahagian ini merangkumi tiga daerah iaitu Bintulu, Miri dan Baram. Pembangunan di Bahagian Miri menghasilkan impak terhadap wilayah daripada penemuan minyak dan gas di luar pesisiran pantai dan dengan berkembangnya pelaburan dalam industri pembalakan. Oleh yang demikian, pada 8 Julai 1978, Bintulu dinaik taraf menjadi Bahagian yang baru dan kawasan sekitar Tanjung Kidurong berdekatan dengan bandar Bintulu dijadikan sebagai tempat pemprosesan hiliran gas asli cair. Seperti kanak-kanak yang sudah membesar, kuat dan mampu berdikari, Miri bersedia untuk membantu usaha awal pembangunan Bintulu.

Asas bagi pembangunan di Miri bermula dengan industri gas dan petrol yang diusahakan pada tahun 1910 oleh Syarikat Anglo-Saxon Petroleum yang berkembang maju di sini. Ini diikuti oleh pembangunan sektor pembalakan dan perkayuan serta pembangunan tanah pada sekitar tahun 1970-an dan 1990-an masing-masing. Kemudian, ini menjurus kepada usaha mempelbagaikan sektor sekunder dan perkhidmatan seperti perkilangan dan pelancongan serta pendidikan tinggi.

Pemilihan bebas diadakan dalam bulan Jun 1963 untuk menyediakan pemimpin tempatan untuk mentadbir negeri Sarawak selepas kemerdekaan. Selepas kemerdekaan pada tahun 1963, kesedaran terhadap kebebasan dari segi politik dan ekonomi semakin meluas. Pemerintahan kerajaan terletak di tangan rakyat tempatan Sarawak. Pembangunan memasuki fasa baharu yang pesat. Rancangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun diperkenalkan dan agenda pembangunan digiatkan secara gigih. Dengan dana tambahan daripada kerajaan pusat, maka liputan pembangunan menjadi lebih luas dan Miri dapat meraih faedah daripadanya.

Walaupun bagaimanapun, transformasi yang ketara dalam pembangunan hanya bermula pada awal tahun 1980-an di



YAB Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud

from all divides and created an administration to bring development to the people of Sarawak. The principles of the “Politics of Development” and the “Confluence of Rivers” continue to guide progress across Sarawak. Both these principles incorporate socio-cultural and political values that have promoted, facilitated and expedited development and continue to do so.

While the development of the people in Miri continued to be supported by the already strong performances of the local petroleum industry and related downstream industries, new developments and growth in the forestry sector were pursued. By the mid 1980s, a bold new move to industrialise the economy was introduced. Downstream timber industries and light industries sprouted in Miri Town and along the mouth of Baram River. As local entrepreneurs become more successful, they invested in the heavy industries, building vessels and ships for international waters. Others ventured into land development which contributed to the success of the oil palm plantation sector. These highly diversified industries have further enriched the local ethnic population of Miri with expatriates. There is no doubt that Miri has been transformed from just another divisional town into a vibrant and globalised new age city in a matter of 45 years.



The 'Nodding Donkeys' - Oil drilling machine

bawah pimpinan Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Ketua Menteri Sarawak yang keempat. Di bawah pimpinan beliau, dua prinsip yang berwawasan dan jelas diperkenalkan sebagai garis panduan dan inspirasi kepada ahli-ahli politik daripada pelbagai fahaman serta pihak pentadbiran untuk membawa pembangunan kepada rakyat negeri Sarawak. Kedua-dua prinsip itu ialah “Politik Pembangunan” dan “Pertemuan Sungai-sungai”. Kedua-duanya menerapkan nilai-nilai politik dan sosiobudaya yang memupuk, mempermudah dan mempercepat pembangunan.

Sementara pembangunan di Miri semakin mapan disebabkan oleh industri petroleum tempatan dan industri hiliran, Miri juga memburu pembangunan dan pertumbuhan dalam sektor perhutanan. Pada pertengahan tahun 1980-an, langkah yang baharu diperkenalkan untuk membangunkan ekonomi yang berasaskan industri di Miri. Industri pekayuan hiliran dan industri ringan semakin berkembang di bandar Miri dan di Kuala Baram. Kejayaan usahawan-usahawan tempatan telah mendorong mereka melabur dalam industri berat seperti pembinaan kapal untuk kegunaan perairan antarabangsa. Ada yang menceburi pembangunan tanah yang menyumbangkan kejayaan dalam sektor perladangan kelapa sawit. Industri-industri yang sangat pelbagai ini turut memperkaya masyarakat etnik tempatan dengan kehadiran penduduk luar negara yang datang untuk bekerja di Miri. Tidak syak lagi Miri telah berubah wajah daripada bandar bahagian biasa menjadi bandar raya global era baharu yang meriah dalam tempoh 45 tahun kebelakangan ini.



People

Masyarakat



People Masyarakat

The Miri Division has a population of about 363,000. It is a mirror image of Sarawak in terms of the diversity of its peoples and thus, it is the cradle of Sarawak's highly diversified cultures and traditions. Miri's population includes approximately 25,000 expatriates coming from about 40 different countries.

The Ibans are the most numerous at more than 100,000 in the Division followed by the Chinese people at around 90,000 with the combined Malay, Melanaus, Kedayans and Jatti Mireik groups at around 70,000. The eight main ethnic groups of the Orang Ulu community in order of number comprise Kayan, Kenyah, Penan, Kelabit, Berawan, Lakiput, Saban and Bisaya at about 70,000 and another 3,000 others, mainly Indians. About 5,000 Bidayus have recently made Miri City their home.

The Chinese community is found in urban commercial and trading centres with the Malays, Melanaus, Kedayans and Jatti Mireiks mainly living by the coast, the Ibans inland and the Orang Ulu along the flood plains and river valleys of Baram and its tributaries and into the highlands.

It has been recorded that Chinese traders have been around the Miri and Brunei regions even as early as the 13th Century. By the late 1800s, more came from other parts of Sarawak especially from Kuching. The Ibans, encouraged by the Brooke government, migrated to the region in the early 1800s from the Sri Aman, Betong, Sarikei and Sibu areas. They continued with hill padi farming but now have diversified into pepper and oil palm cultivation. They celebrate the



Our people, rich in culture and heritage

Bahagian Miri mempunyai penduduk kira-kira 363,000 orang. Bahagian ini menjadi cerminan Negeri Sarawak yang terkenal dengan kepelbagaian penduduk, kebudayaan dan tradisi. Ini termasuklah 25,000 orang pekerja yang berasal dari kira-kira 40 buah negara luar.

Kaum Iban merupakan penduduk terbanyak yang berjumlah lebih daripada 100,000 orang dan diikuti oleh kaum Cina sebanyak 90,000 orang. Manakala kaum Melayu, Melanau, Kedayan dan Jatti Mireik dalam lingkungan 70,000 orang. Seterusnya, terdapat 8 kumpulan utama etnik Orang Ulu yang terdiri daripada Kayan, Kenyah, Penan, Kelabit, Berawan, Lakiput, Saban dan Bisaya yang keseluruhannya berjumlah 70,000 orang dan bangsa lain sekitar 3,000 orang, kebanyakannya orang India. Kira-kira 5,000 orang keturunan Bidayuh yang baru menetap di Miri. Seperti biasa, kaum Cina tinggal di kawasan bandar dan pusat-pusat perniagaan. Melayu, Melanau, Kedayan dan Jatti Mireik tinggal di kawasan pesisiran pantai. Kaum Iban kebanyakannya di kawasan pedalaman, manakala Orang Ulu pula tinggal di kawasan dataran banjir dan lurah sungai Baram dan di kawasan tanah tinggi.

Menurut rekod, peniaga-peniaga Cina telah berada di wilayah Miri dan Brunei semenjak abad ke-13 lagi. Pada akhir tahun 1800-an, lebih banyak lagi mereka datang dari bahagian-bahagian lain di Negeri Sarawak, khasnya bahagian Kuching. Kaum Iban, telah digalakkan oleh Kerajaan Rajah Brooke untuk berhijrah pada awal tahun 1800-an dari Sri Aman, Betong, Sarikei dan Sibu. Mereka meneruskan penanaman padi bukit tetapi telah berkembang kepada penanaman lada hitam dan perladangan kelapa sawit. Mereka menyambut perayaan musim menuai Gawai Dayak pada 1 Jun setiap

annual harvest festival Gawai Dayak on first day of June in a frenzy of activities and cultural performances. They now live in modern long houses along the highways.

While the major population groups in the Miri Division are better known, the many smaller and diverse community groups require introduction. They provide additional diversity to the attractive cultural environment of Miri and Sarawak.

On the coast in Miri City, the Jatti Mireik are located and are considered to be the indigenous community that gave Miri its name. They embraced Islam in the 17th Century and number around 5,000.

Further south along the coast all the way to Kuala Suai, 7,000 Kedayans live together alongside 11,000 Melanaus. The Kedayans fled Brunei during the repressive Sultanate rule in the 18th Century whereas the Melanaus came from the coastal areas of Rejang and Mukah. The main occupations of these groups are fishing and orchard farming. They produce the most exotic varieties of durians, terap, dabai olives, and lychees thus making the annual fruit season a festive occasion of colours, tastes and smells. Culturally, they are associated with the annual "Makan Tahun" festival where exotic culinary delights of seafood such as the umai, a raw fish dish garnished with chilli, onion and the sour fruit of the asam paya, are served alongside other local dishes. Entertainment is provided by groups of "Bermukun" where ladies play the drums and sing, at the top of their voices, highly poetic tunes with lyrics on the mundane affairs of daily life to serious business of development. Inspired, a male singer from the audience may rise to the stage to sing a reply to the lady singers to a loud and approving crowd. They are joined by groups of dancers strutting on the stage. These groups continue to live in detached houses in the kampongs.



tahun dengan mengadakan pelbagai aktiviti menarik dan pertunjukan kebudayaan. Kini, mereka tinggal di rumah-rumah panjang yang moden di sepanjang jalan utama.

Walaupun kaum-kaum utama lebih terkenal tetapi banyak kumpulan etnik yang lebih kecil perlu diperkenalkan dengan lebih gigih lagi. Mereka turut mencorakkan warna kebudayaan masyarakat di Miri khasnya dan di Sarawak amnya.

Kaum Jatti Mireik yang berjumlah sekitar 5,000 orang tinggal di persisiran pantai Bandaraya Miri. Mereka dianggap kaum asli di Miri yang memberi Miri namanya. Kaum ini memeluk agama Islam dalam abad ke-17.

Di kawasan selatan sepanjang pantai menuju ke Kuala Suai terdapat kampung orang Kedayan dan kampung orang Melanau yang didiami oleh kira-kira 7,000 orang dan 11,000 orang masing-masing. Kaum Kedayan berasal dari negara Brunei dan mula berhijrah dalam abad ke-17 akibat penindasan daripada kerajaan Sultan Brunei. Kaum Melanau pula datang dari kawasan Sungai Rejang dan Mukah. Mereka menjadi nelayan dan mengusahakan kebun buah-buahan serta mengeluarkan pelbagai jenis buah-buahan seperti durian, terap, dabai dan laici. Sehubungan dengan itu, pesta buah-buahan setiap tahun disambut dengan beraneka warna, rasa dan haruman. Lazimnya, Pesta Makan Tahun di kalangan kaum Kedayan dan Langgar Meja bagi kaum Melanau diadakan setiap tahun. Dalam majlis itu, makanan laut pelbagai cita rasa dihidangkan seperti umai yang dibuat daripada daging ikan mentah, digaul dengan cili, bawang merah dan buah asam payak serta makanan tempatan yang lain. Persembahan 'Bermukun' diadakan oleh kaum wanita yang bermain alat muzik tradisional iaitu Gendang sambil bernyanyi dengan alunan seni kata yang puitis berkait dengan urusan harian sehinggalah kepada perkara yang lebih serius seperti hal-hal berkait dengan pembangunan masyarakat dan negara. Sekiranya seorang penonton lelaki mempunyai ilham beliau akan naik ke pentas untuk membalas pantun sambil memeriahkan suasana. Persembahan ini diiringi dengan sekumpulan penari dan disertai oleh orang ramai. Kaum-kaum ini terus menetap di rumah-rumah yang berasingan di kampung.

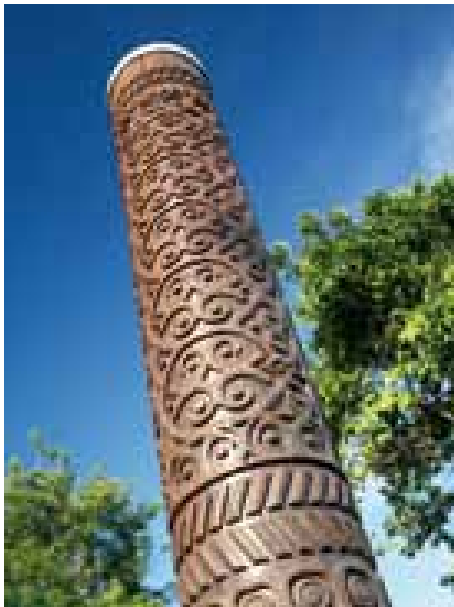
The Kayan, Berawan, Lakiput and Bisaya live along the flood plains and lower valleys of The Baram River and its two main tributaries, the Tutoh and the Tinjar. Further up the Baram and Tinjar, are the Kenyah who associate themselves by their different numerous sub-tribes. The cultures of the more numerous Kenyahs and Kayans are dominant in these communities. The graceful hornbill feather dance by the ladies and the warrior dance of the men, performed to the melodious and melancholic tune from the sape lute, are legendary. Folk songs and ballads are sung with the most captivating tunes and melodies to praise their past and present leaders and notable visitors at auspicious occasions such as wedding ceremonies and visits by dignitaries. They live in long houses, each ranging from 20 to 250 families.

The Penans once lived a semi-nomadic and nomadic lifestyle as hunter-gatherers in the hinterland. In the last 45 years, almost all have settled and started farming. They are accomplished blacksmiths and rattan handicraft producers. Some even have ventured successfully into commercial oil palm cultivation. They are slowly but surely joining the mainstream life in their pursuit of progress and are receiving due assistance from the government.

The Kelabits have made themselves known as "highlanders" as they live in the highlands bordering Kalimantan. The claim to fame of this area is the cool and attractive highlands. Kelabit culture revolves around wet padi farming from where the much sought after Bario rice is produced. Kelabits once had a unique megalithic stone culture associated with death rituals and naming ceremonies. The naming ceremonies still remain but in the context of thanksgiving.

The Sabans, the least known and smallest community live in their main centre of Long Banga in upper Baram. Their closest kin are the Kelabits and Lun Bawang. The Sabans are famous for their musical bands of bamboo instruments.

Kaum Kayan, Berawan, Lakiput dan Bisaya tinggal di kawasan dataran banji dan lembah Sungai Baram dan dua cabang utamanya, iaitu di Sungai Tutoh dan Sungai Tinjar. Di hulu Sungai Baram dan Tinjar ialah kawasan penempatan kaum Kenyah yang terdiri daripada beberapa suku kaum kecil. Kebudayaan suku kaum Kayan dan Kenyah amatlah menonjol di kawasan ini. Tarian bulu burung helang oleh wanita dan tarian pendekar oleh kaum lelaki yang merupakan tarian legenda bagi kaum ini dipersembahkan dengan alunan melodi yang indah daripada alat muzik tradisional sape. Nyanyian dan tarian tradisional juga dipersembahkan dengan melodi yang indah dan merdu untuk memperingati pemimpin terdahulu dan sekarang atau untuk menyambut tetamu di dalam acara-acara seperti perkahwinan dan lawatan tetamu kenamaan. Mereka tinggal di rumah panjang yang terdiri dari 20 hingga 250 buah keluarga.



Ethnic icons and structures decorate the parks in Miri

Kaum Penan sebelum ini tinggal secara normadik dan semi-nomadik mengamalkan cara hidup memburu binatang liar dan mengumpul hasil hutan. Dalam rangka 45 tahun ini, seluruh kaum Penan telah menetap dan mula bercucuk tanam. Mereka mahir dalam seni pertukangan besi dan menghasilkan kraftangan daripada rotan. Beberapa orang daripada suku kaum ini telah berjaya dalam bidang perladangan kelapa sawit secara komersial. Secara perlahan-lahan dan pasti kaum ini menyertai arus pembangunan dalam usaha mereka mengejar kemajuan dan menerima bantuan yang sewajarnya daripada kerajaan.

Kaum Kelabit terkenal sebagai penduduk kawasan tanah tinggi yang sejuk yang bersempadan dengan Kalimantan Indonesia. Kawasan ini terkenal dengan tanah tingginya yang sejuk dan menakjubkan. Kebudayaan dan kehidupan mereka berkisar pada penanaman padi sawah yang menghasilkan beras Bario yang sangat terkenal. Pada suatu ketika dahulu mereka mempunyai budaya tugu batu peringatan (megalith) yang unik dikaitkan dengan upacara kematian dan upacara penamaan. Pada masa ini, hanya majlis penamaan yang masih wujud tetapi diraikan dalam bentuk majlis kesyukuran.

Being the cradle of Sarawak's culture, Miri celebrates various cultural events, sports, anniversaries and religious festivals all year round. Indeed, this is the case in the Miri City, towns, villages and longhouses all over the Division. People rejoice and celebrate together for what they have worked so hard to achieve in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

The major cultural festivals start with the Chinese New Year and then the Gawai Dayak harvest festivals. Religious celebrations of Hari Raya Aidilfitri, marking the end of the Muslim fasting month, and Christmas and Easter, among the Christians, are observed with great reverence by their followers. The Buddhist and Hindus communities celebrate Wesak Day and Vasakhi. Over the years, enlightened and emboldened by "The Confluence of Rivers" cultural symposiums, there has been a resurgence in ethnic cultural festivals. These are the times when different ethnic groups showcase their unique performing arts, costumes, handicrafts, foods and a pride in their identity. In a way, these symposia are times when they reflect upon and appreciate their culture and take the opportunities through celebration to share their ways of life with other communities.

Regardless of the nature of these events, a common aspect to these celebrations is the participation of the commercial sector. Depending on the celebration, the culture of the celebrating community is displayed in all its grandeur of hospitality and colours. In Miri City, shoppers are lured into late night shopping at shopping centres offering the season's discounts and to night markets where all sorts of delicacies, cakes and decorative items are on sale amidst the sounds of music and song. Local leaders take the lead in various activities of the celebration to enhance greater understanding, unity and integration between the diverse communities.

Yang paling sedikit diketahui orang ialah kaum Saban yang merupakan kaum yang paling kecil dan mereka tinggal di Long Banga di Ulu Sungai Baram. Kaum ini berkait rapat dengan kaum Kelabit dan Lun Bawang. Kaum Saban mahir bermain pancaragam yang dibuat daripada buluh.

Sebagai pusat kebudayaan Sarawak, Miri dijangka menyambut pelbagai perayaan kebudayaan, sukan, ulang tahun dan keagamaan sepanjang tahun. Sesungguhnya perayaan seperti ini sememangnya disambut di bandar, pekan, kampung, rumah panjang di seluruh Bahagian. Rakyat bergembira dan berpesta setelah bekerja keras untuk menyara hidup dalam suasana yang aman dan sejahtera.

Perayaan utama kebudayaan bermula dengan Perayaan Tahun Baharu Cina dan kemudiannya Gawai Dayak. Perayaan keagamaan seperti sambutan Hari Raya Aidilfitri, menandakan berakhirnya bulan Ramadan bagi yang beragama Islam dan perayaan Hari Krismas bagi yang beragama Kristian. Bagi penganut agama Buddha dan Hindu, mereka masing-masingnya meraikan Hari Wesak dan Vasakhi. Saban tahun, kesedaran dan keyakinan yang didorong oleh hasil daripada simposium budaya 'Pertemuan Sungai-sungai' telah membangkitkan semula semangat dan keinginan setiap kaum untuk menganjurkan perayaan-perayaan kebudayaan. Inilah masanya untuk mereka menunjukkan keunikan kaum masing-masing sama ada dari segi pakaian, pertunjukan budaya, kraftangan, makanan dan semua ini menjadi kebanggaan yang melambangkan identiti kaum masing-masing.

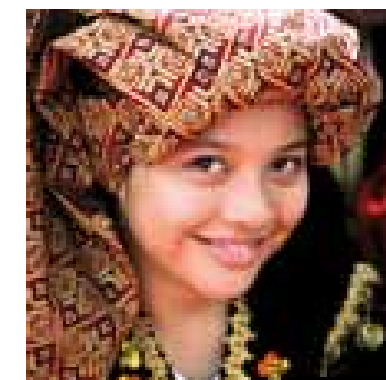
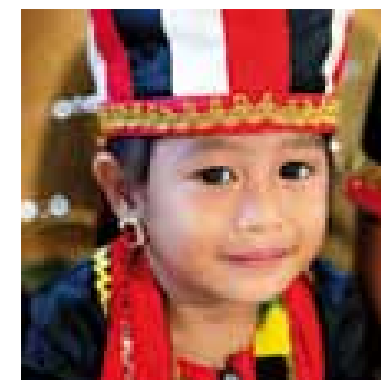
Tanpa mengira mana-mana jenis perayaan, biasanya peniaga komersial akan terlibat sama menyambut perayaan ini dengan penuh warna-warni. Mereka mengadakan pelbagai acara seperti persembahan kebudayaan, menghiasi pusat beli belah mengikut perayaan yang akan disambut, mengadakan jualan murah dan menawarkan pelbagai pilihan pakaian, perabot, juadah makanan dan sebagainya. Pemimpin tempatan akan mengetuai beberapa aktiviti sambutan perayaan ini untuk memupuk semangat persefahaman, keharmonian dan integrasi di kalangan penduduk berbilang bangsa ini.



Musical fountains light up the nights of Miri

Welcome to Miri

Selamat Datang ke Miri



The Seahorse

the chosen symbol of Miri that symbolises
harmonious relationship and peacefulness.



Our grace, Our heritage...



Arts and Handicrafts produced by the local tribes are of fine quality and workmanship. Miri Heritage Centre is a must-visit place for tourists to view and acquire handicrafts and souvenirs.





Our heritage, Our culture

Where our arts and crafts are preserved and engendered.



Where cultures intertwine ...



The mythical and the classical, a unique blend of co-existence.



Young but well-led.....



Eyes on the leaders, working in unison.



Respect and Honour...



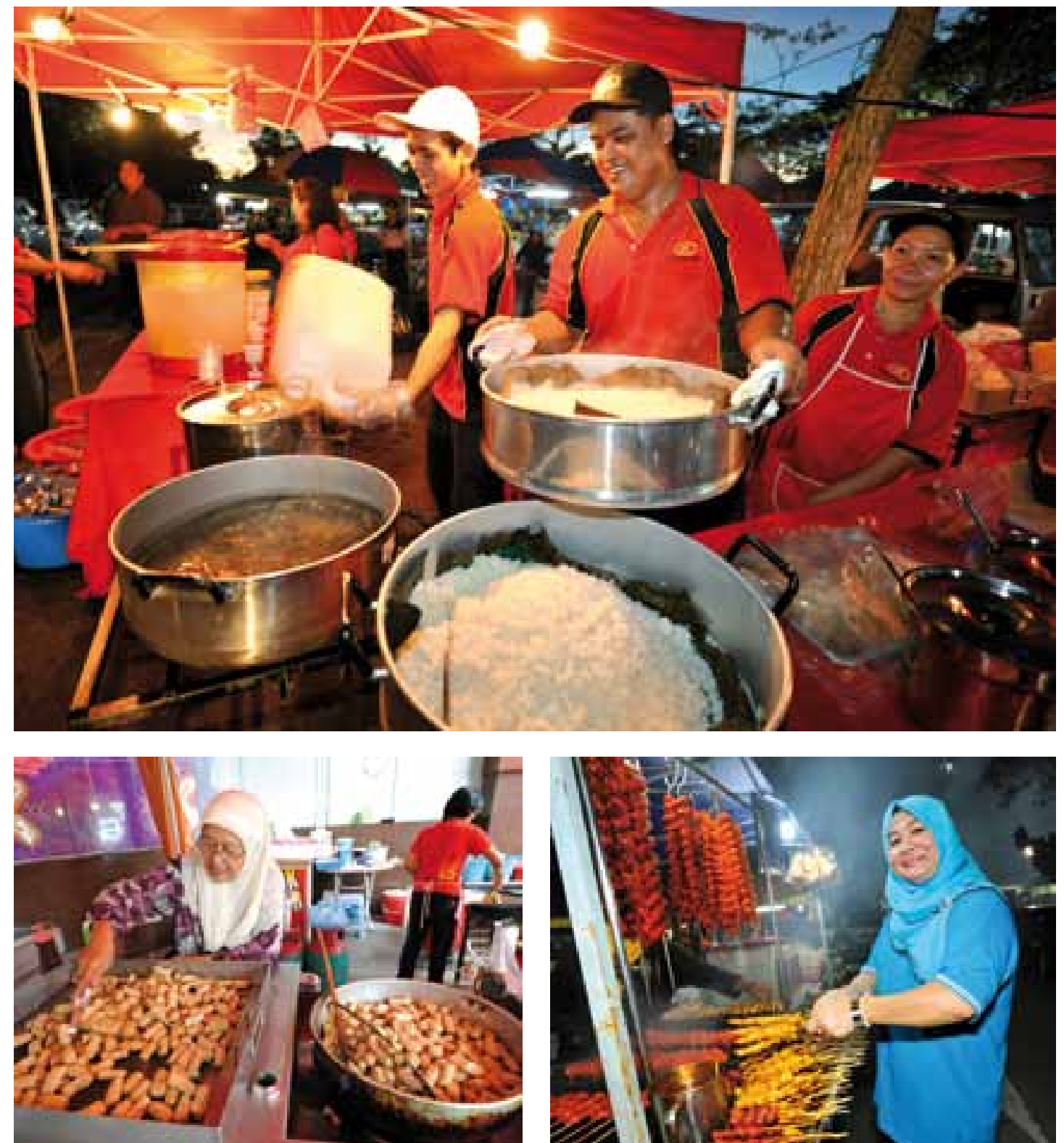
*Our future leaders -
in Pursuit For Excellence*



Our friendliness comes from all walks of life

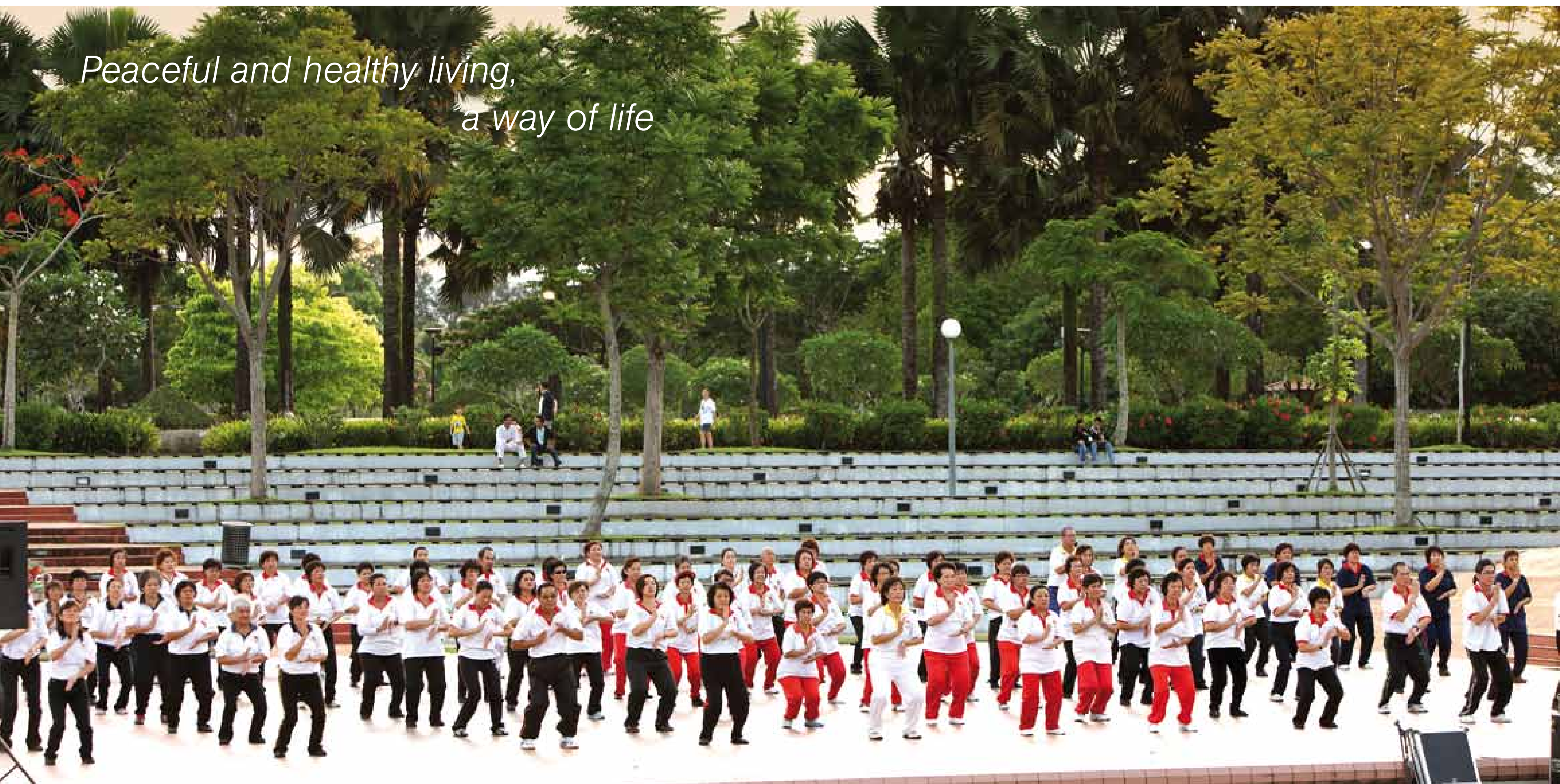


The bustling markets are popular places to source for both local and imported fruits, vegetables and other agriculture produce by the native.



Satay, lekor, chicken wings – our hospitality knows no bound.

*Peaceful and healthy living,
a way of life*



*Bonding through
shared interests*



Freedom of Religion



Masjid Al Taqwa, situated adjacent of Miri City Fan.



The largest church building owned by Borneo Evangelical Church (SIB) on top of Canada Hill.



"Tua Pek Kong", a temple of almost a century old is a place of worship for most of the Chinese in Miri.



The Sikh Temple is located in the shade of a 100-year-old angasana tree, it is one of only two in Sarawak.



Living in Harmony

The lives of Mirians are knitted together in harmony and unity. Places of worship (Lutong Mosque and Good Shepherd's Anglican church) have coexisted for decades in peaceful environment.

Together We Celebrate

All festivals are celebrated by all races. Starts with Chinese New Year, Gawai Dayak, Hari Raya Puasa, Deepavali and ends with Christmas celebration.



*The Symphony of Life,
a team effort*



SMB Chung Hua Orchestra Group delivered world-class standard performance during the Miri City Day celebration 2009.



Miri Orchestra and Choir Society (MOCS) is a non-profit organisation that was first mooted in 1994 and was registered in 2002. The main objective of the MOCS is to promote the love of music among its members and the public. To achieve this objective, MOCS has organised numerous music workshops as well as public and private concerts. The current mission of the society is to have a sustainable fully-fledged orchestra and choir to complement Miri as a Resort City.

An International Jazz Affair

The annual Miri International Jazz Festival draws performers and audience from all over the world.



*Involvement and participation
for the common good...*



*Synchronicity of life -
one beat one community*





1 Malaysia
people first, performance now



*A confluence of able
leadership and teamwork inspires integration and unity*



Progress

Kemajuan



Progress Kemajuan



Sir Charles Brooke

In 1883, Miri became the fourth division of Sarawak when the area north of Sarawak's Third Division stretching from Tanjong Kidurong, near Bintulu to Kuala Baram, was handed over by Sultan Abdul Momin of Brunei to Sir Charles Brooke, the second Rajah of Sarawak. At that time, the people lived in

fear as disputes among villages and different communities were a common feature in their relationships. Besides, this was made worst by the harsh and suppressive rule of the Brunei Sultanate.

The Rajah quickly appointed Mr. Claude Champion de Crespigny, the then Resident of Mukah, as the first Resident in the region in order to quickly established law and order. He built his office on a hilly bank up the Baram River. Soon, it grew into a small settlement of Chinese traders and local groups. It was named Claudetown in his honour. As is customary on the Baram, Claudetown eventually became known as Marudi after the stream that runs through the Town.

In 1888, after taking over and pursuing the work of his predecessor, Dr. Charles Hose set out to bring goodwill and understanding amongst the feuding communities. By 1889, a Great Peace Conference was successfully held. This was celebrated with grandeur, funfair and a boat race. Thus, the Baram Regatta was inaugurated.

With peace fully restored, the Resident was able to undertake more exploratory works on the oil seepages around Marudi and later around the coastal fishing village at the mouth of Miri River. He convinced the Rajah, who later

Dalam tahun 1883, Miri telah menjadi bahagian keempat Sarawak apabila kawasan di utara bahagian ketiga Sarawak yang bermula dari Tanjong Kidurong berdekatan dengan Bintulu sehingga ke Kuala Baram telah diserahkan oleh Sultan Brunei iaitu Sultan Abdul Momin kepada Sir Charles Brooke, Rajah Kedua Sarawak. Pada masa itu, penduduk hidup dalam ketakutan disebabkan pertelingkahan antara kampung dan di kalangan puak kerap berlaku. Selain itu keadaan ini bertambah buruk akibat kekerasan dan penindasan oleh pemerintahan Sultan Brunei.

Rajah segera melantik Encik Claude Champion de Crespigny, yang pada masa itu merupakan Residen Mukah sebagai Residen pertama bahagian baharu ini untuk menguatkuasakan undang-undang dan menjaga ketenteraman. Beliau membina pejabat di atas bukit di tebing Sungai Baram. Tidak lama selepas itu, tempat ini berkembang menjadi penempatan kecil pedagang Cina dan penduduk tempatan. Tempat ini dinamakan Claudetown sebagai penghormatan terhadap beliau. Sejajar dengan tradisi di Baram, Claudetown kemudiannya ditukar nama menjadi Marudi mengambil sempena dengan nama anak sungai yang mengalir merentas pekan tersebut.

Pada tahun 1888, semasa mengambil alih tugas Residen terdahulu, Dr. Charles Hose telah bercadang untuk mewujudkan suasana muhibah dan membawa persefahaman antara puak yang bertelingkah. Pada tahun 1889 satu Persidangan Besar Perdamaian telah berlangsung dengan jayanya. Ini disambut secara besar-besaran dengan pesta ria dan perlumbaan perahu panjang. Dari itu, lahirlah perayaan Regata Pertama Baram yang termashyur sehingga kini.

Dengan keamanan berjaya dipulihkan, Residen dapat menguruskan kerja cari gali minyak di sekitar Marudi dan



Dr. Charles Hose



The inaugural Baram Regatta 1889

signed a concession lease to the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company of London, to commence commercial exploration of oil in Miri. Drilling work started on August 10, 1910, on the hill behind Miri village and oil was struck on 22 December 1910. It is from here that the history of Shell and the petroleum industry began in Sarawak and later in 1978, with Petronas.

Subsequently, the budding petroleum industry required greater demand for an administrative presence and, coupled with the comfort provided nearer the oil operations, the Miri Division Residency was moved from Marudi to Miri in 1912. Miri was then a small settlement surrounded by mangrove and nipah palm jungle and consisted of 20 scattered houses and a few wooden shops operated by Chinese traders and a lone Arab trader. They traded brassware and sundry goods with the local inhabitants of Jatti Mireiks and Kedayans in exchange for jungle produce such as jelutong, damar, illipenuts, belacan and budu. They also were the provision dealers for the expatriate community in Shell. Miri became synonymous with Shell and the town grew as fast as the success of Shell in its oil production. Around 1920 roads were built, bicycles and motorcycles were brought into Miri Town, much to the delight of the local population.

By the turn of the 20th Century, traders established themselves in new areas such as Long Lama in 1905 and soon after, upriver at Long Akah. Elsewhere, around the same period, Chinese traders arrived and settled in Sibuti Town (1895) and Niah Town (late 19th Century) near the coast. Other smaller towns were established much later; Lutong (1910), Bekenu (1933 to replace Sibuti after a fire) and Beluru

kemudiannya di sekitar kampung nelayan di kawasan Muara Sungai Miri berhampiran pantai. Beliau telah meyakinkan Rajah, yang kemudiannya menandatangani perjanjian pemberian hak kepada pihak Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company dari London untuk membuat perdagangan secara komersial bagi cari gali minyak di Miri. Cari gali bermula pada 10 Ogos 1910 di atas bukit di belakang kampung Miri dan pada 22 Disember 1910 minyak ditemui. Dengan kejayaan ini, bermulalah sejarah Shell dan industri petroleum di Sarawak dan kemudian dengan Petronas pada tahun 1978.

Sejajar dengan perkembangan industri petroleum yang memerlukan pentadbiran yang meluas dan kemudahan-kemudahan yang lebih lengkap berdekatan dengan operasi minyak, maka ibu pejabat bahagian telah dipindahkan dari Marudi ke Miri pada 1912. Pada masa tersebut Miri merupakan penempatan kecil, dikelilingi hutan kayu bakau dan nipah yang mempunyai 20 buah rumah yang berselerak dan beberapa buah kedai kayu yang diusahakan oleh peniaga-peniaga Cina dan seorang peniaga Arab. Mereka mendagangkan barang logam dan barang runcit dengan penduduk tempatan daripada suku kaum Jati Meriek dan Kedayan yang mengeluarkan hasil hutan seperti jelutong, damar, engkabang dan hasil laut seperti belacan dan budu. Mereka merupakan pembekal utama kepada penduduk luar negara yang berkhidmat dengan Shell. Miri dan Shell amat sinonim dan pekan Miri berkembang dengan pesat sejajar dengan kejayaan Shell dalam pengeluaran minyak. Jalan raya pertama dibina pada tahun 1920 dan basikal dan motosikal telah dibawa masuk untuk kesenangan masyarakat tempatan.

Menjelang abad ke-20, peniaga telah mula bertapak di kawasan yang baharu seperti di Long Lama pada tahun 1905 dan kemudian kawasan hulu Long Akah. Pada masa



Marudi Bazaar 1880



Major-General Yamamura handing over his sword to Brigadier Eastick as a sign of surrender, 1945

(1930s). Through realignment of Divisional boundaries in 1946, Bintulu became part of Miri Division bringing with it Bintulu Town and Tatau Town (both established at the end of 19th Century).

At the onset of the Japanese Occupation, 10,000 Japanese armed forces invaded Miri for its strategic oilfields on 16 December 1941 to take over, well ahead of attacks in Kuching and other areas in Sarawak. A few months later, with the arrival of large numbers of skilled and experienced oilfield workers from Nen Ryo Hai Kyu Sho of Japan, they controlled the whole operation of oil production and constructed Miri's first airfield at Lutong. Shell workers now worked for this new company and the general public had to endure harsh and deteriorating living conditions. Life only returned to normal long after the Japanese surrendered under the Allied Forces on 21 June 1945.

Ongoing negotiations on the formation of Malaysia were moving positively and as scheduled but the government of Indonesia and factions in Brunei had other ideas. The Brunei faction, led by Azahari, staged a revolt against the Sultan and he cooperated with Indonesia to oppose the formation of Malaysia. He invaded and took control of Miri and Bekenu for a few days in December 1962 but was quickly defeated. This invasion was soon followed by Indonesian attacks on border settlements in the Kelabit Highlands. Members from the local communities were drafted to join the Border Scouts as auxiliary military men to provide local support to the Allied Forces. After their defeat,

yang sama, peniaga Cina mula tiba dan menetap di Sibuti (1895) dan pekan Niah (akhir abad ke-19), Bekenu (1933 – menggantikan Sibuti selepas berlakunya kebakaran) dan Beluru (1930-an). Hasil daripada perubahan terhadap sempadan Bahagian pada tahun 1946, Bintulu telah menjadi sebahagian daripada Bahagian Miri dan secara langsung telah merangkumi pekan Bintulu dan Tatau. (Kedua-duanya dibentuk pada akhir abad ke-19).

Semasa penaklukan Jepun, 10,000 orang angkatan tentera Jepun telah menyerbu Miri pada 16 Disember 1941 kerana telaga minyaknya yang strategik sebelum menyerang Kuching dan tempat-tempat lain di Sarawak. Beberapa bulan kemudian, dengan ketibaan sejumlah besar pekerja telaga minyak yang terlatih dan berpengalaman dari Nen Ryo Hai Kyu Sho, Jepun, mereka telah mengambil alih semua operasi minyak dan seterusnya membina lapangan terbang pertama Miri di Lutong. Semua pekerja Shell bekerja dengan syarikat baharu ini. Orang awam pada masa itu terpaksa melalui keadaan hidup yang teruk dan daif. Kehidupan cuma kembali kepada normal selepas pihak Jepun menyerah kalah di bawah Pasukan Tentera Bersekutu pada 21 Jun 1945.

Semasa rundingan berhubung dengan penubuhan Malaysia sedang berjalan dan bergerak positif mengikut jadual, kerajaan Indonesia dan puak penentang di Brunei mempunyai agenda tersendiri. Puak penentang Brunei yang diketuai oleh Azahari telah mengadakan pemberontakan menentang Sultan dan dia bekerjasama dengan Indonesia bagi menentang penubuhan Malaysia. Dia telah mencero boh dan mengambil alih Miri dan Bekenu dalam beberapa hari pada bulan Disember 1962, tetapi telah ditewaskan dengan segera. Pada masa terdekat pencerobohan diikuti oleh serangan daripada negara Indonesia di sempadan Dataran



Miri after the war

the Indonesian Confrontation was formally disbanded in 1966. Amidst all these battles, free District Council elections were held in June 1963 to enable Sarawakians to govern their State in time for the successful formation of Malaysia on 16 September 1963.

Miri was officially elevated to a resort city status on 20th May 2005. Miri modern transformation began in the 1980 when YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam was elected Miri member of Parliament and member of the State Legislative Council. He together with his "Happening Team" systematically and relentlessly worked towards achieving city status by 2005. It was fortunate for YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam that the architect of Modern Sarawak, Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud was fully behind him and helped him and his team. In Miri they say if Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud is the Architect of Modern Sarawak then YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam is the Architect of Modern Miri.

Miri City Fan, Miri Public Park, Pustaka Negeri, Civic Centre, Sport Complex and Petronas Museum are some of the major social and recreational facilities built for Miri community. Among commercial centres been built are shopping complexes, hotels and Marina Park.

Towns located outside of Miri have expanded due to the growth in the plantation sector, especially Beluru, Niah and Bekenu. Marudi and Long Lama, which have previously been supported by the logging industry, will now benefit from new development of oil palm and planted forest plantations in their vicinity.

The Kuala Baram industrial estate, which was the hub for down-stream wood processing, is now gaining international recognition for ship building for the oil and gas industry. Together with the well established Piasau

Tinggi Kelabit. Penduduk tempatan dilantik sebagai Pengakap Sempadan, bagi menyokong Pasukan Tentera Bersekutu. Selepas kekalahan tersebut, Konfrontasi Indonesia telah dibubarkan pada 1966. Di tengah berperangan tersebut, pilihan raya bebas Majlis Tempatan telah diadakan pada Jun 1963 untuk membolehkan penduduk Sarawak mentadbir negeri mereka sejajar dengan penubuhan Malaysia pada 16 September 1963.

Miri telah dikurniakan status bandar raya perangan pada 20 Mei 2005. Transfomasi moden Miri bermula sejak 1980 apabila YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam dilantik sebagai Ahli Parlimen dan Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak. Beliau bersama-sama dengan "Happening Team" bertungkus rumus untuk meningkatkan status Miri sebagai bandar raya menjelang 2005. Amatlah bertuah bagi YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam kerana mendapat sokongan penuh daripada Akitek Moden Sarawak, Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud dalam merealisasikan impian tersebut. Bagi penduduk Miri, Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud merupakan Akitek Moden Sarawak manakala YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam merupakan Akitek Moden Miri.



Miri Unity Tower

Beberapa kemudahan awam yang terkenal di Miri ialah Dataran Kipas, Taman Awam Miri, Pustaka Miri, Dewan Suarah, Kompleks Sukan dan Muzium Petroleum. Antara pusat komersial yang dibina ialah kompleks beli belah, hotel-hotel dan Taman Marina yang sedang dalam pelaksanaan.

Pekan-pekan kecil turut juga berkembang maju dengan sokongan dari industri perladangan terutamanya penanaman kelapa sawit di kawasan-kawasan tersebut seperti Beluru, Niah dan Bekenu. Pekan-pekan seperti Marudi dan Long Lama yang sebelum ini disokong oleh industri pembalakan akan juga membangun dengan berkembangnya perladangan kelapa sawit dan penanaman semula kayu di kawasan tersebut.

Estet Perindustrian Kuala Baram yang merupakan hab untuk pemprosesan kayu hiliran kini mendapat pengiktirafan antarabangsa dalam bidang pembinaan kapal untuk kegunaan dalam industri minyak dan gas. Berserta

Light Industrial Area, future industrial development in Miri is expanding as planned. This is well supported by the Miri Port at Kuala Baram which was recently accredited and awarded the ISO 9002 certificate.

In terms of communications, air and land transport are being upgraded. Miri Airport was upgraded in 2003 to cater for bigger aeroplanes and remains the hub for the rural air services for Sabah and Sarawak. This enables Miri to maintain its position as the third busiest airport in the country. Land transport has improved tremendously with the completion of the ASEAN Bridge, two flyovers in the city and the coastal road to Bintulu. With the construction and upgrading of the Miri-Long Lama road now on-going, communication with the vast interior of the Baram River region will improve due the much needed accessibility for transport and development.

In order to cater for the increasing number of people coming to Miri City, whether for employment or education in schools or institutes of higher learning, new housing projects such as the Permy Jaya and Desa Senadin townships, together with housing projects and other commercial centres, have mushroomed in areas such as Piasau, Pujut, Lutong, Bakam and Taman Tunku.

The development of Miri City has progressed as planned and has attracted business activities to meet expanding demand. This can be seen from the increasing number of visitors to Miri and the hosting of various popular local and international events such as Jom Heboh and Pesta Citrarasa that promote Malaysian made products and foods, the International Jazz Festival in May and Borneo International Yachting Challenge which draw worldwide participations. Every May, Miri celebrates the anniversary of Miri City. Once in three years, Baram Regatta is held in Marudi to reflect on the Grand Peace Conference of 1889. Many other sports events and cultural festivals are held regularly from time to time by various sporting bodies and communities. Such attractions add to Miri City becoming known as a Resort City.



Pustaka Miri

dengan Kawasan Perindustrian Ringan Piasau yang mapan, maka masa depan pembangunan perindustrian di Miri berkembang seperti yang dirancang. Perkembangan ini sedia disokong oleh Pelabuhan Miri di Kuala Baram yang telah ditauliahkan dengan Persijilan ISO 9002.

Dari segi perhubungan, pengangkutan darat dan udara telah dan sedang dinaik taraf. Lapangan Terbang Miri telah dinaik taraf pada tahun 2003 dan merupakan pangkalan untuk perkhidmatan udara kawasan pedalaman di Sabah dan Sarawak. Ini menjadikan Miri mampu untuk mempertahankan tempatnya sebagai lapangan terbang yang ketiga tersibuk di dalam negara. Pengangkutan darat semakin maju dengan siapnya pembinaan jambatan ASEAN, dua jejambat di Bandaraya Miri dan jalan persisiran yang menghubungkan Miri dengan Bintulu. Jalan raya dari Miri ke Long Lama sedang dalam pelaksanaan kerja penaiktarfannya.

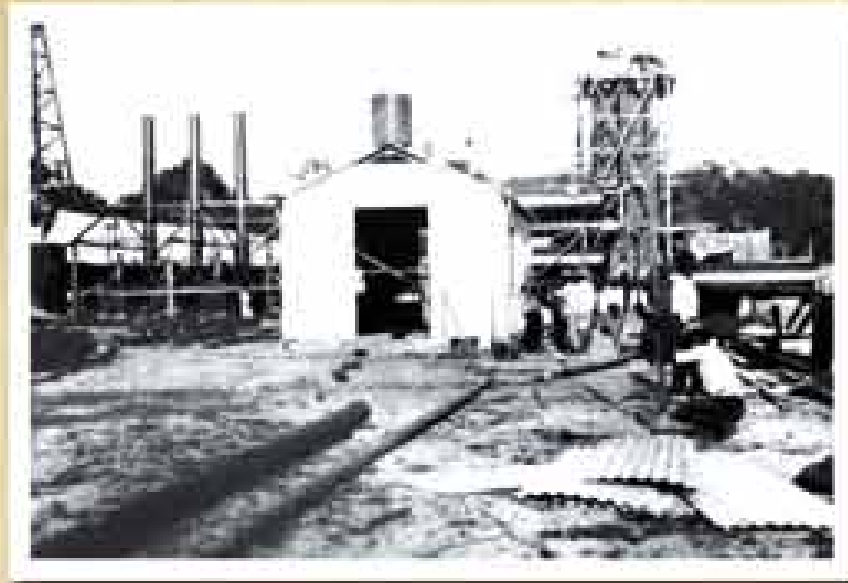
Untuk menampung pertambahan penduduk yang datang ke Bandaraya Miri sama ada untuk bekerja ataupun menuntut di sekolah dan institusi pengajian tinggi, projek-projek perumahan dan pusat-pusat komersial seperti bandar baru Permy Jaya, Desa Senadin, Piasau, Pujut, Lutong, Taman Tunku, Luak dan Bakam telah tumbuh seperti cendawan selepas hujan.

Pembangunan Bandaraya Miri telah berjaya dilaksanakan seperti yang dirancang dan ini telah menarik pelbagai aktiviti perniagaan untuk menampung permintaan penduduk yang semakin meningkat. Ini dapat dilihat dengan peningkatan jumlah pengunjung ke Miri dan penganjuran pelbagai aktiviti peringkat kebangsaan dan antarabangsa yang popular seperti Jom Heboh, Pesta Citra Rasa yang diselenggarakan dengan acara-acara peringkat negeri dan bahagian. Ini termasuk Pesta Mei dan Pesta Jazz Antarabangsa pada bulan Mei bersempena dengan perayaan ulang tahun Bandaraya Miri. Regata Baram di Marudi yang diadakan setiap tiga tahun untuk memperingati Persidangan Perdamaian yang dimeterai pada tahun 1889. Perayaan kebudayaan dan acara sukan yang lain juga diadakan oleh pelbagai pertubuhan dan persatuan dari masa ke masa. Ini meningkatkan daya tarikan Miri sebagai Bandar Raya Peranginan.

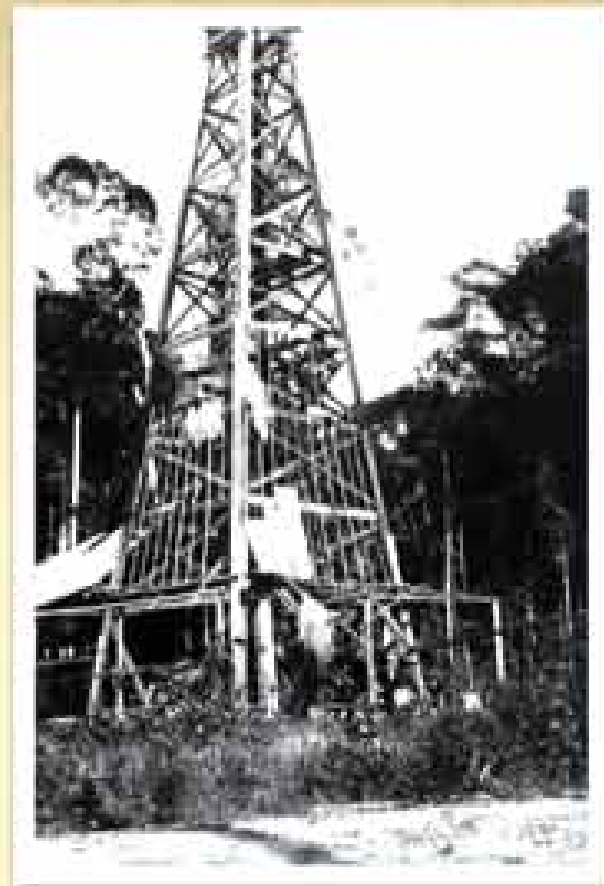


Grand Old Lady, 1957

A Century Ago...



1



2



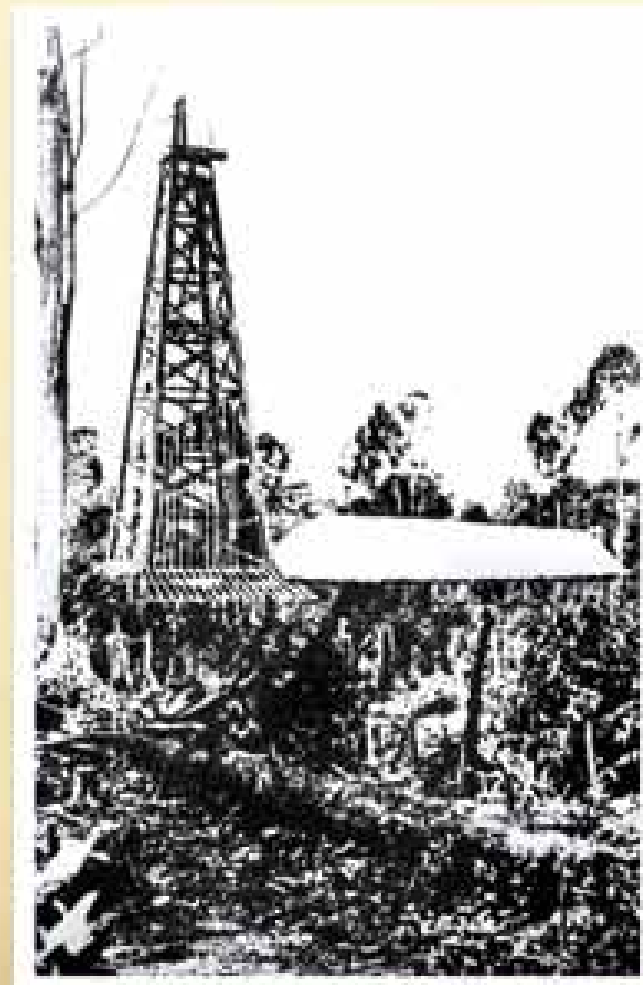
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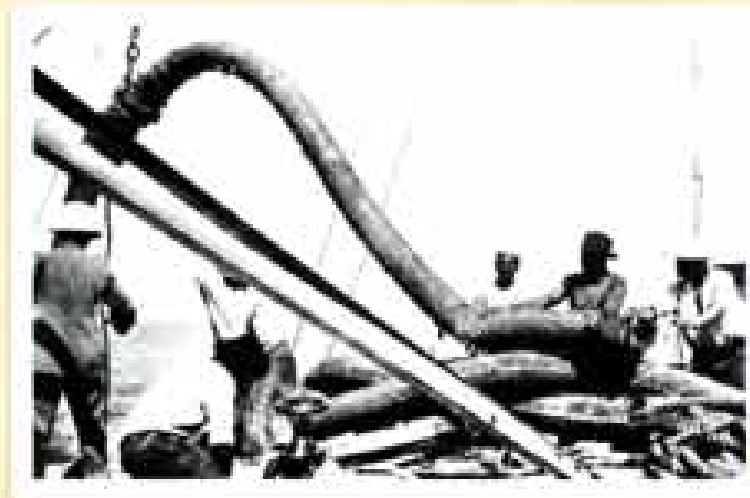
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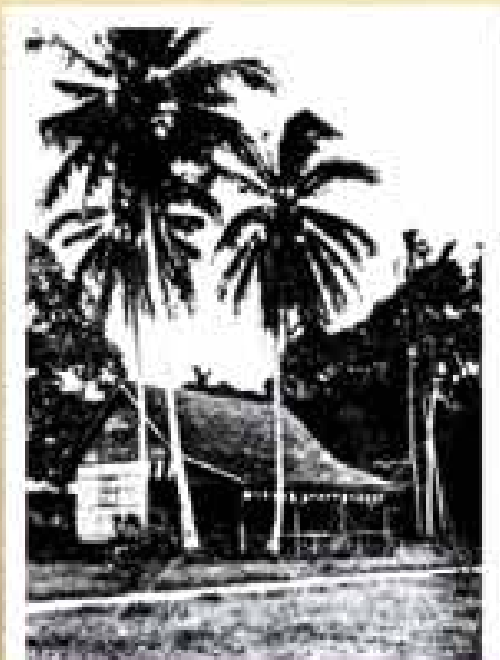
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6



9



11

In the 1910s, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company of London successfully started oil exploration and drilling work in Miri. The discovery of "black gold" hence brought developments and prosperity to Miri.

1. Malaysia first Refinery built at Brighton Miri, 1914.
2. The first Oil Well in Miri, 1910.
3. On a pay day at the Miri head quarter office, 1918.
4. Company runabouts, 1921.
5. Head office & Materials Department, 1914.
6. Miri Gymchana Clubhouse, 1917.
7. Oil Well No. 23 was drilled next to Krokop cemetery.
8. The arrival and installation of the first SBM at Lutong.
9. Senior Staff kajang bungalow, District No.1, 1914.
10. Hillside well, Miri Oil-field.
11. On an outing from Lutong to Baram on Sg. Lutong, 1916.

1. Miri street view, 1925.
2. Miri Bathing Club with majority the employees of the oil company.
3. The coolies hauling the boilers up a hill.
4. The busy Miri street view, 1920.
5. The workers travelled on the Ensalai Railway.
6. Lutong Refinery, 1920.
7. A variety of transportation vehicles, the most common bicycles, the trishaw and the imported automobiles can be seen on streets of Miri town.
8. The slipways workers.

Miri Moving On...



1



2



3



4



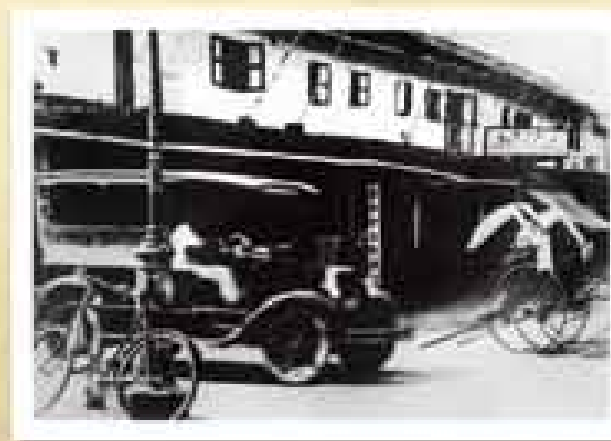
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Miri 1950s



Miri China Street, 1957.



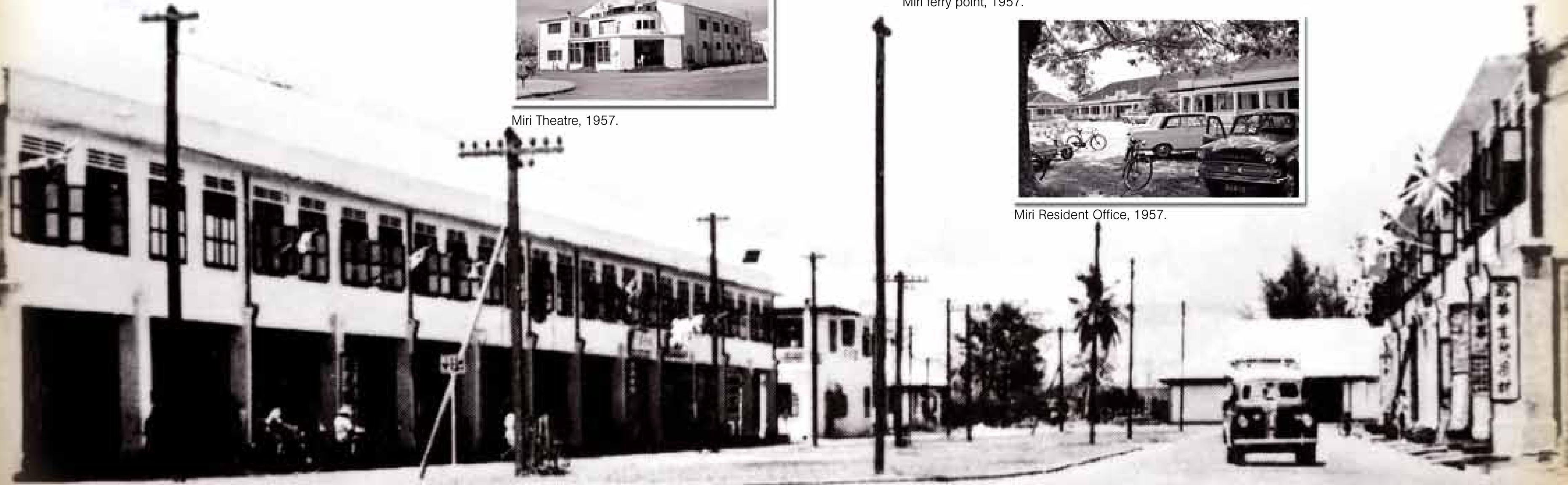
Miri ferry point, 1957.



Miri Theatre, 1957.



Miri Resident Office, 1957.



Miri High Street, 1950

Marudi 1960s



Photographs taken during Baram Regatta, 1964



The boats ferrying the villagers at Niah River.



Rumah Rangong, Ulu Niah.

Niah and Sibuti 1960s



Archeology expedition team.



The 'main' road that leads to the Sibuti main office.



The view of Sibuti government school.

MIRI
1962



MIRI
2006





*A Vibrant and
Green City*



View of Miri's Central Business District.



Miri City Fan

An award-winning beautiful urban park sits within the Miri city centre. Equipped with facilities for sporting, educational and cultural activities. It includes a promenade, parkland, an amphitheatre with a musical fountain, a library and cultural centre, and various ethnic gardens. Miri City Fan provides superb social and recreational facilities for the people. These impressive public buildings and spaces help promote Miri as the "Resort City" and "Northern Gateway" to Sarawak and a major tourist destination.



The Chinese Garden



The Chinese Garden - One of the five themed gardens found in the civic park.
The others are: Islamic Garden, Garden of Vision, Formal Garden and Botanical Ethnic Garden.

Taman Bulatan



Taman Bulatan - Another green lung of the city where “lungs and hearts” are put through their paces in the early mornings or evenings.

Taman Awam Miri

A 26-acre park where the young frolic, the fun-seekers look on and the inquisitive scans the horizon.



Luak Bay Esplanade

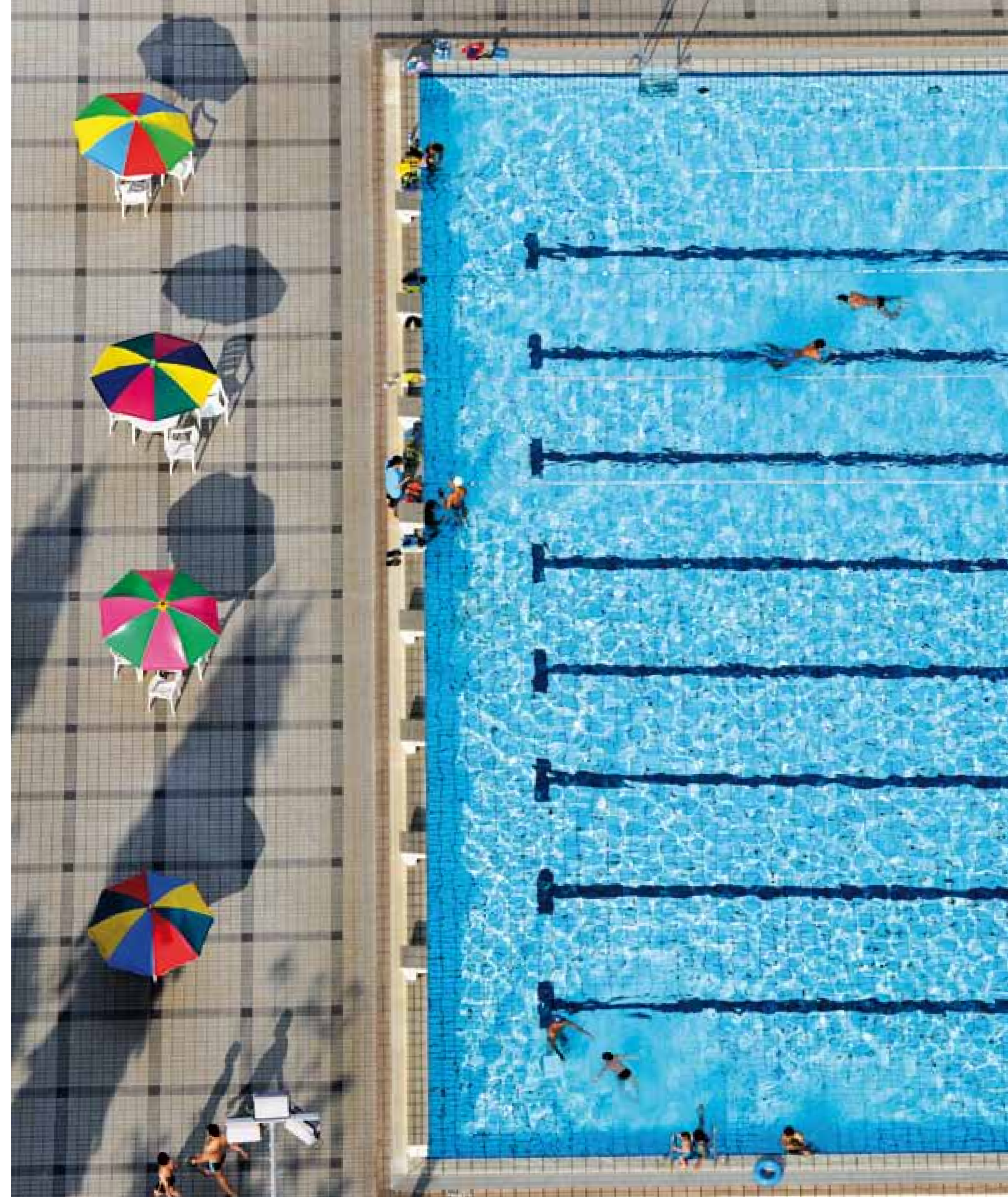


Luak Bay Esplanade - A popular outing spot for families and friends to enjoy the beautiful sunset and calming sea breeze.

Modern Public Amenities



Miri Stadium



Miri Public Swimming Pool



Miri Marina Park

Miri Marina Park - Home of the annual Borneo International Yachting Challenge which sees as many as 45 international yachts participating each time.





Brighton Beach, Miri

Brighton Beach - Where Miri's first recreational park, Taman Selera, is located. The two land-filled piers jut 50m out into the sea that look back to seafood centre and a different vista of Miri's coastline.





Petroleum Museum

Petroleum Museum - Another significant landmark of Miri, situated on top of Miri Canada Hill, overlooking the city and guarding the memories of Miri development from a small fishing village to a vibrant city today, due to the first discovery of black gold on this site.

Taman Tunku and Surrounding Residential Areas

Taman Tunku and Surrounding Residential Areas - Located in the southern sector of Miri, these sprawling residential areas contain two secondary schools and a primary school. With plans for a new road linkage, higher education and health care facilities, these proposals will be in tandem with the continuous development of Miri City.



Hill Top Residential Area, Miri

Hill Top Residential Area - Only a stone throw from the city centre, it was built on a sandstone ridge uplifted by the earth's movement millions of years ago.



Pelita Commercial Centre and Surrounding Residential Areas



1980s

Pelita Commercial Centre and Surrounding Residential Areas are just outside the fringe of the city's CBD, the area has a four-star hotel and some of the best night spots and eateries in Miri.

Boulevard Business Centre and Surrounding Residential Area



1980s

Boulevard Business Centre and Surrounding Residential Area is anchored by a Hypermarket, the area regularly plays host to big events such as the closing ceremony for Citrarasa Food Festival and the TV3 Carnival 'Jom Heboh'.



Pujut Residential Area



Pujut Residential Area - Where nodding donkeys were common sight until it became uneconomical to mine. The growth of Pujut residential area was mainly attributable to the oil and gas industry. It consists of 10 phases; hence the use of numbers - 1 to 10 as the naming convention to identify development parcels in Pujut.

Permy Jaya New Township



1980s

Permy Jaya New Township - An integrated housing development project to meet the needs of the various socio-economic strata of a growing population. The area has vocational schools, an Automobile Association of Malaysia-rated Go kart stadium and the largest shopping centre in Miri.



Senadin New Township



Senadin New Township - A university township growing in tandem with Curtin University of Technology, the first foreign (Australia) university campus to be set up in East Malaysia.

Kuala Baram Industrial Estate



Kuala Baram Industrial Estate - Located near the mouth of the second longest river in Sarawak, the Baram River, the estate is an integrated industrial complex that serves the timber-based industries, shipyards and light and medium industries.



1970

Miri Airport

Miri Airport is one of the country's top five busiest airports in terms of passenger movements. It is the hub for MASWings, the operator for domestic and rural air services for Sarawak and Sabah. In addition, three other airlines connects Miri to regional cities.



2010



Awesome sunset view from Parkcity Everly Hotel.



Imperial Hotel



Marriott Miri Resort and Spa



Eastwood Valley Golf and Country Club



Grand Palace Hotel



Dynasty Hotel

With a selection of resort and city properties, Miri offers her visitors accommodation of international standard.



1972

North Yu Seng Road

Known as the Cultural Walkway, Yu Seng Road is part of the four tourism corridors in the CBD. It is a bustling commercial area by day and a colourful and vibrant stretch by night. The other three corridors are known as the Tropical Walkway, Recreational Walkway and Historical Walkway.

Kingsway

Where one can see the blend of traditional and modern architecture. Yu Lan Plaza, previously the site of the Miri Theatre, is now the only glass-clad office tower in Miri which houses various governmental departments.



1972



Mega Hotel



Taman Yakin Commercial and Residential Area

Fuelled by the demands of skilled workers migration, this residential area is another example of the socio-economic impact created by the development of Miri.



1980s



1958

Miri Pujut Road

Two flyovers have been built in recent years befitting Miri's position as the second largest city in Sarawak.



Lutong Bridge

The bridge was upgraded to a two-lane dual carriage way to serve the expanding townships of Senadin, Tudan and Permy Jaya.



1975



Miri Port Authority

The winner of the Chief Minister's Excellence Award 2009, at latitude 04°21' N and longitude 113° 55' E, the port is an important feeder point linking Sarawak's northern region's trade to the rest of the world.





Kuala Baram Asean Bridge

Spanning 400m, the balanced cantilever concrete bridge was completed in August 2003. The two-lane dual carriage way and toll-payable bridge facilitates both private and commercial vehicle cross border movement to and from Brunei.

Marudi



Marudi, once named Claudetown after a former district officer, has a very rich history as Sarawak's last major outpost during the times of the White Rajahs. Marudi is only 15 minutes away from Miri by air or two and a half hours by express boat along the Baram River.

The Civic Centre (opposite bottom right) with its unique design provides a venue for the largely Orang Ulu, Iban and Chinese communities to meet in perfect harmony. This is where the Baram Regatta is staged, an event to commemorate peace.

From Marudi, visitors can take a motorised longboat to the Mulu National Park, basking in the natural beauty and wildlife during the 6-hour ride.



Niah



The Niah Caves loom spectacularly behind the town of Batu Niah. It was in this limestone cave system, for generations the source of birds' nest and guano, that archeologists found evidence of primeval habitation dating back more than 40,000 years. This discovery threw Niah into the international limelight, as more experts arrived to inspect the caves and tourist followed to explore in awe.



Bekenu

Bekenu is about an hour's drive from Miri. It is a tranquil town that is famous of top quality freshwater fish, prawns, vegetables and fruits.



Bungai Beach, Bkenu

Famous for its idyllic beaches lined with craggy massive sandstone cliffs, it is a mere 40-minute driving time from Miri.



Long Lama

Identified as a rural growth centre (RGC), it is integral to the development of the entire Baram basin.



Wooden shophouses and Qi Zhi School in Long Lama Town, 1970s



The Kelabit Highland



Named as one of the Top Seven Intelligent Communities by World Teleport Association in 2001, the Kelabit Highland is home to one of the smallest ethnic groups in Sarawak; the Kelabits. A popular tourist destination; it is as famous for its rice as it is for its illustrious sons and daughters.



Prosperity

Kemakmuran



Prosperity Kemakmuran

From the South China Sea in the west, the Miri Division stretches through a vast area of coastal zone rising to the mountainous region in the east. This topography provides the Division with its rich biodiversity and an enormous range of natural resources such as oil and gas, glass sand, timber, and its vast land and attractive natural environment. The peoples associated with the Miri Division bring with them a rich cultural fabric. Through wise government policies and an industrious population, these endowments have propelled the development of the Miri Division.

Miri Town entered the world of development in 1910 through the petroleum industry. As this industry grew, so did Miri from a small fishing village into a major trading and commercial centre with a satellite oil town in Lutong. In 1978, the liquefied natural gas industry was dedicated at Bintulu when it became a fully fledged Division. The oil and gas industry continues to anchor growth and development in Miri.

By the time Sarawak gained Independence in 1963, the timber industry was in its infancy. Very soon, its impact on the economy of the Miri Division more than complemented the contribution from petroleum industry. By the early 1970s, and well into the mid-1990s, all towns and bazaars in the Division were bustling with economic activities supported by the booming timber industry. Miri and Bintulu, both located on the coast by the river mouths of Baram and Kemena respectively, benefited the most.

Dari Laut Cina Selatan di barat, bahagian Miri terentang dari kawasan pantai yang luas hingga ke kawasan banjaran gunung di timur. Miri telah dikurniakan dengan kepelbagaian biologinya seperti gas dan minyak, pasir kaca, kayu balak, tanahnya yang begitu luas, merangkumi persekitaran yang indah serta dengan masyarakatnya yang menarik. Hasil daripada kebijaksanaan kerajaan dalam merangka dasarnya ditambah lagi dengan penduduknya yang tekun maka sumber-sumber asli ini telah menggerakkan pembangunan Miri.

Miri memasuki dunia pembangunan mulai tahun 1910 melalui industri petroleum. Dengan berkembangnya industri ini, maka kampung nelayan Miri turut juga berkembang sehingga menjadi pusat utama perniagaan dan komersial termasuk bandar satelit minyak di Lutong. Pada tahun 1978, bandar Bintulu dikenal pasti sebagai pusat industri gas asli cecair dan seterusnya daerah Bintulu dinaik taraf menjadi bahagian. Industri minyak dan gas terus menjadi nadi pertumbuhan dan pembangunan Miri.

Apabila Sarawak mencapai kemerdekaan pada tahun 1963, industri pembalakan mula berkembang. Dalam tempoh yang singkat, perkembangannya telah memberi impak yang besar kepada ekonomi Miri selain sumbangan daripada industri petroleum. Dari awal tahun 1970-an hingga pertengahan tahun 1990-an hampir kesemua bandar dan pekan di Bahagian Miri telah berkembang pesat dengan aktiviti ekonomi kerana sokongan dari industri pembalakan yang melambung naik. Miri dan Bintulu yang masing-masingnya

In the early 1960s, Sarawak's first land development scheme for oil palm plantation was started in the Miri Division. It was not until the early 1980s, when Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud became Chief Minister, that major development took place. Under his visionary and highly pragmatic leadership, he introduced his two pronged landmark principles "Politics of Development" and "Confluence of Rivers" as the cornerstones for governing Sarawak. Today, a total of about 422,000 hectares of land is allocated for oil palm plantation development and about 443,000 hectares for licensed planted forest.

Development in the public sector has been extraordinary. Since Independence, the government has set out comprehensive Five Year Development Plans to bring about major social and economic development. Roads, airports and ports were constructed to provide basic infrastructure for transport and economic activities. Primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities were built to ensure that there were adequate facilities for education at all levels. Clinics and hospitals, public utilities and amenities, such as water and electricity supplies, and sports facilities were provided to meet the much needed medical, health, and basic services for a healthy society. Civic centres and places of worship were established to support the cultural and spiritual development of the people.

Miri is endowed by its location and natural resources which have contributed to the most unique international and globalised character of the Division.

From a political perspective, in recent times difficult bilateral relations were experienced with its two international neighbours, Brunei to the north and Kalimantan to the east. Now, Brunei and Indonesia are our partners and allies in both economic and social development.

terletak di pinggir kuala Sungai Baram dan Sungai Kemena telah menikmati faedah dan kesan ekonomi terbanyak.

Pada awal tahun 1960-an, skim pembangunan tanah untuk ladang kelapa sawit bagi Sarawak dimulakan di Miri. Hanya pada awal tahun 1980-an apabila Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud menjadi Ketua Menteri Sarawak, pembangunan besar-besaran mula berlaku. Di bawah pimpinan yang berwawasan dan lagi pragmatik, beliau memperkenalkan dua dasar iaitu "Politik Pembangunan" dan "Pertemuan Sungai-sungai" sebagai landasan untuk mentadbir Negeri Sarawak. Pada masa ini, terdapat hampir 422,000 hektar ladang kelapa sawit dan lebih kurang 443,000 hektar ladang tanaman hutan berlesen di Miri.

Pembangunan dalam sektor awam juga berkembang dengan pesat. Semenjak kemerdekaan, Kerajaan telah merangka Pelan Pembangunan Lima Tahun yang menyeluruh untuk memastikan pembangunan utama dari segi ekonomi dan sosial dapat menjadi kenyataan. Jalan raya, lapangan terbang dan pelabuhan dibina untuk menyediakan kemudahan prasarana asas untuk pengangkutan dan aktiviti ekonomi; sekolah rendah, sekolah menengah, kolej dan universiti dibina untuk memastikan kemudahan pendidikan disediakan dengan secukupnya di semua peringkat; klinik dan hospital, kemudahan awam seperti bekalan air dan bekalan elektrik serta kemudahan sukan disediakan untuk membekalkan perkhidmatan kesihatan dalam membentuk masyarakat yang sihat. Pusat-pusat sivik dan tempat-tempat beribadah disediakan untuk menyokong perkembangan kebudayaan dan kerohanian di kalangan rakyat.

Miri telah dikurniakan dengan lokasi yang strategik serta sumber asli yang banyak. Ini mewujudkan sifat antarabangsa dan global yang paling unik Bahagian ini.



Oil rigs, commonly found structures on the horizon



Oil Palms - The golden fruits

From an economic perspective, Shell, the locally grown Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, which commenced in 1910, has become a successful multi-national and globalised company. Today, Shell has made Miri the Technical Services Head Office of its Asia Pacific operations. Shell continues to provide Mirians with the opportunity to interact with a diversity of world cultures due to the large number of expatriates associated with the company thereby enriching local cultures and people's world view.

Environmental responsibilities have been undertaken in the Miri Division. Gunong Mulu National Park was successfully listed as a World Heritage Site in November 2000. The world finally recognised the pre-eminent values, beauty and attractions of Mulu's biodiversity especially the unmatched beauty and attractions of its limestone mountains, caves, subterranean rivers and the large range of endemic flora and fauna. Mulu's awesome beauty and attractions are epitomised by the highly synchronised "Skydance" performed almost daily at dusk by millions of bats. Foreign tourists from far and near, together with local visitors, watch in awe and amazement at this natural wonder. The wonders Gunong Mulu National Park are now conserved and preserved for posterity to be enjoyed by all.

The development of the education enterprise has been fostered in the Miri Division. The setting up of an overseas branch campus in Miri in 2003 by the world renowned Curtin University of Technology in Western Australia has enabled Miri City to establish itself as an international education hub. Now, Mirians can study locally in a world-class university in the comforts of their own surroundings and yet have the satisfaction of obtaining an internationally reputable education.

Dari perspektif politik masa lalu, hubungan dua hala yang sukar pernah dialami dengan dua buah negara jiran, iaitu Brunei di utara dan Kalimantan, Indonesia di timur. Kini, kedua-dua negara tersebut merupakan rakan dan pakatan persefahaman dalam pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi.

Dari perspektif ekonomi, Shell, sebuah syarikat Anglo-Saxon Petroleum sejak 1910 berkembang menjadi syarikat multinasional yang berjaya. Pada masa ini, Shell menjadikan Miri sebagai Ibu Pejabat Perkhidmatan Teknikal untuk operasinya di rantau Asia Pasifik. Shell akan terus memberi penduduk Miri peluang untuk berinteraksi dengan kepelbagaian budaya luar yang sebahagian besarnya datang dari luar negara dan seterusnya menambah nilai budaya tempatan serta pandangan yang lebih terbuka.



Young professionals, the invaluable assets of Miri

T a n g g u n g j a w a b pemeliharaan alam sekitar telah dititikberatkan di Bahagian Miri. Taman Negara Gunung Mulu telah berjaya disenaraikan sebagai Tapak Warisan Dunia pada November 2000. Dunia luar kini mengiktirafkan keunggulan keindahan semula jadi yang tidak ternilai yang terdapat di persekitaran Mulu terutamanya tarikan dan keindahan yang tiada tandingnya yang terdapat pada gunung batu kapur, gua, sungai di bawah tanah dan pelbagai fauna dan flora yang endemik. Keindahan Mulu yang memukau ialah keajaiban "Skydance" oleh jutaan ekor kelawar pada waktu senja. Keajaiban ini telah disaksikan oleh pelancong luar dan dalam negeri. Kesemua ini telah dipelihara dan dipulihara untuk dinikmati oleh semua pada masa depan.

Kampus cawangan universiti yang termuka di dunia dari Australia Barat iaitu Univesiti Teknologi Curtin telah ditubuhkan pada tahun 2003. Dengan adanya universiti yang bertaraf dunia, Miri kini menjadi hab pendidikan antarabangsa. Penduduk Miri dapat belajar di tempat sendiri yang selesai sekali gus mendapat kepuasan belajar di universiti yang terkenal dalam dunia pendidikan antarabangsa.

Over the past 100 years in Sarawak, independence, peace, harmony and political stability have been attained. Throughout this time, marked progress, prosperity and manifold advancement in social, economic and political development has been evident. Against this exuberant background, the century ahead can only be one full of promises of an even brighter future for us all.

We are now in the so called era of the borderless, globalised world. Any major global change in social, economic and political infrastructure will have local implications. But such challenges must be seen as opportunities for us to move towards a higher level of creativity, innovation, and working together with inspirational leaders so that all people can achieve more.

To prepare for the future towards Vision 2020 and beyond, the government has laid down a road map under its second wave of development called Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy, SCORE. This is expected to broaden and expand existing social and economic programmes in order to bring about maximum benefits to the people and society at large. As the success of SCORE is anchored on highly skilled professionals and manpower, the Miri Division has an early competitive edge. Already in place are the necessary public and private educational institutions such as Curtin University, Open University, the Institute of Industrial Training, the Institute of National Youth Skills and the Centre for Skill Development Sarawak to develop the necessary human capital to ensure the success of SCORE. Other institutions are in the private sector such as Trident, Borneo Safety Training Services, Fajar College and Riam Institute, serve to develop vocational and work skills of local people.



Vocational training provides bright future to our youths

Dalam masa lebih 100 tahun yang lalu di Sarawak, kemerdekaan, keamanan, keharmonian dan kestabilan politik telah tercapai. Ini dapat dilihat dengan jelas bahawa kemajuan dan kemakmuran yang dicapai itu sudah berlipat ganda melalui kemajuan dalam bidang sosial, ekonomi dan pembangunan politik. Berlandaskan latar belakang yang penuh gemilang ini, maka abad yang akan datang sudah pasti menjanjikan masa depan yang lebih cerah.

Kita kini berada dalam era dunia rata tanpa sempadan. Apa-apa perubahan global dari segi sosial, ekonomi dan prasarana politik akan mempunyai implikasi tempatan. Namun demikian, cabaran ini hendaklah dilihat sebagai peluang untuk kita bergerak ke arah inovasi dan kreativiti yang lebih tinggi, dan bekerjasama dengan pemimpin supaya rakyat dapat mencapai sesuatu yang lebih besar.

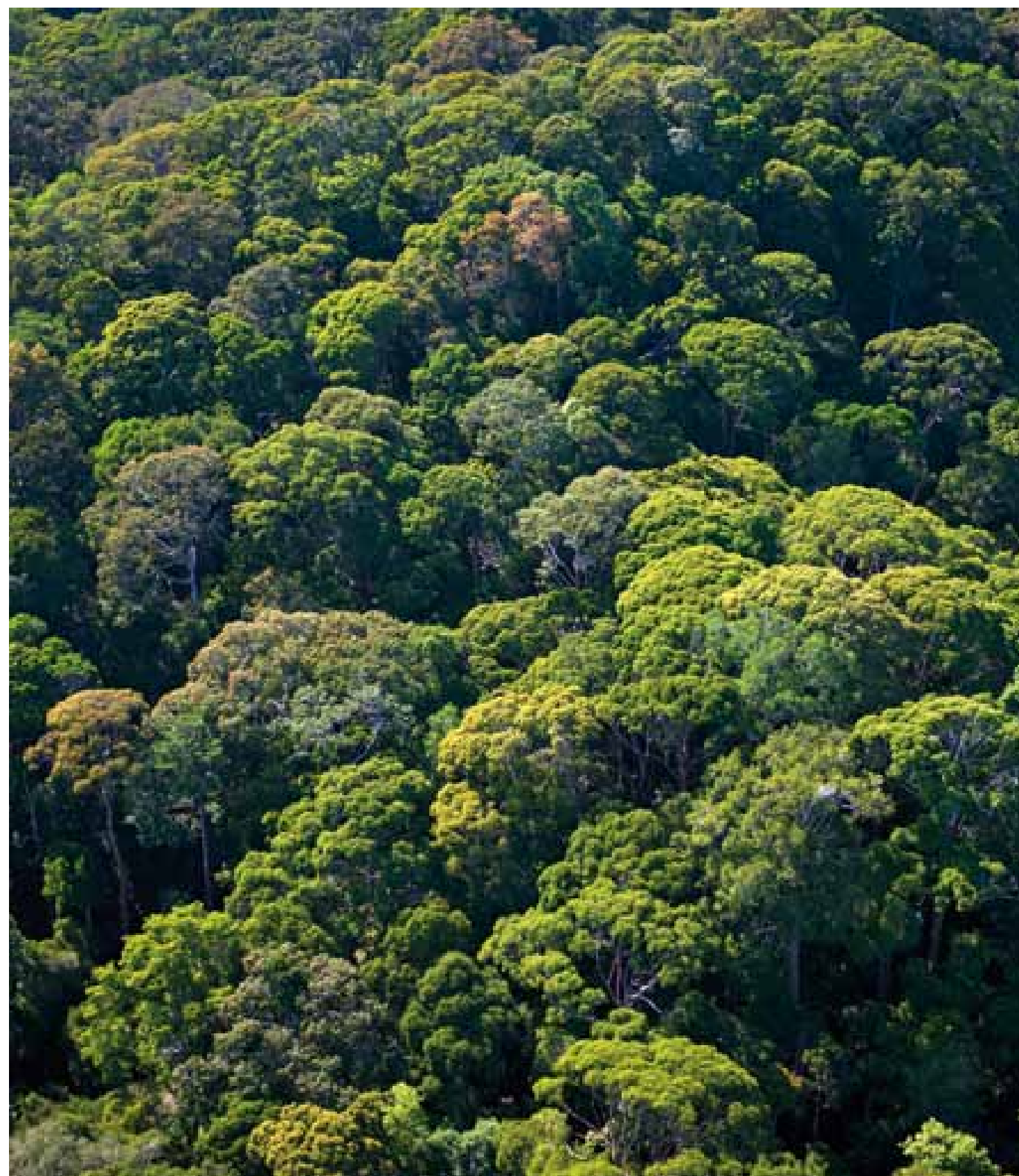
Sebagai persediaan masa depan untuk mencapai wawasan 2020 dan seterusnya, kerajaan telah menyediakan rancangan yang rapi di bawah gelombang kedua pembangunan iaitu Sarawak Corridor of Renewal Energy atau ringkasnya SCORE.

Ini dipercayai akan dapat memperluas dan memperkembang program sosial dan ekonomi yang sedia ada dalam rangka menyediakan kemudahan yang maksimum kepada rakyat dan masyarakat dalam skala yang lebih besar. Dengan memandangkan kejayaan SCORE ini berdasarkan modal insan yang mahir dan profesional, maka Miri sedia mempunyai daya saing kerana telah banyak menyediakan institutsi pendidikan tinggi awam dan swasta yang diperlukan seperti Universiti Teknologi Curtin, Universiti Terbuka, Institut Kemahiran Industri dan Institut Kemahiran Belia Negara. Selain itu, terdapat juga beberapa pusat pendidikan tinggi swasta seperti Trident, Borneo Safety Training Services, Kolej Fajar dan Institut Riam yang dapat membangunkan kemahiran vokasional dan kemahiran kerja penduduk tempatan.

Curtin University of Technology, Sarawak Campus

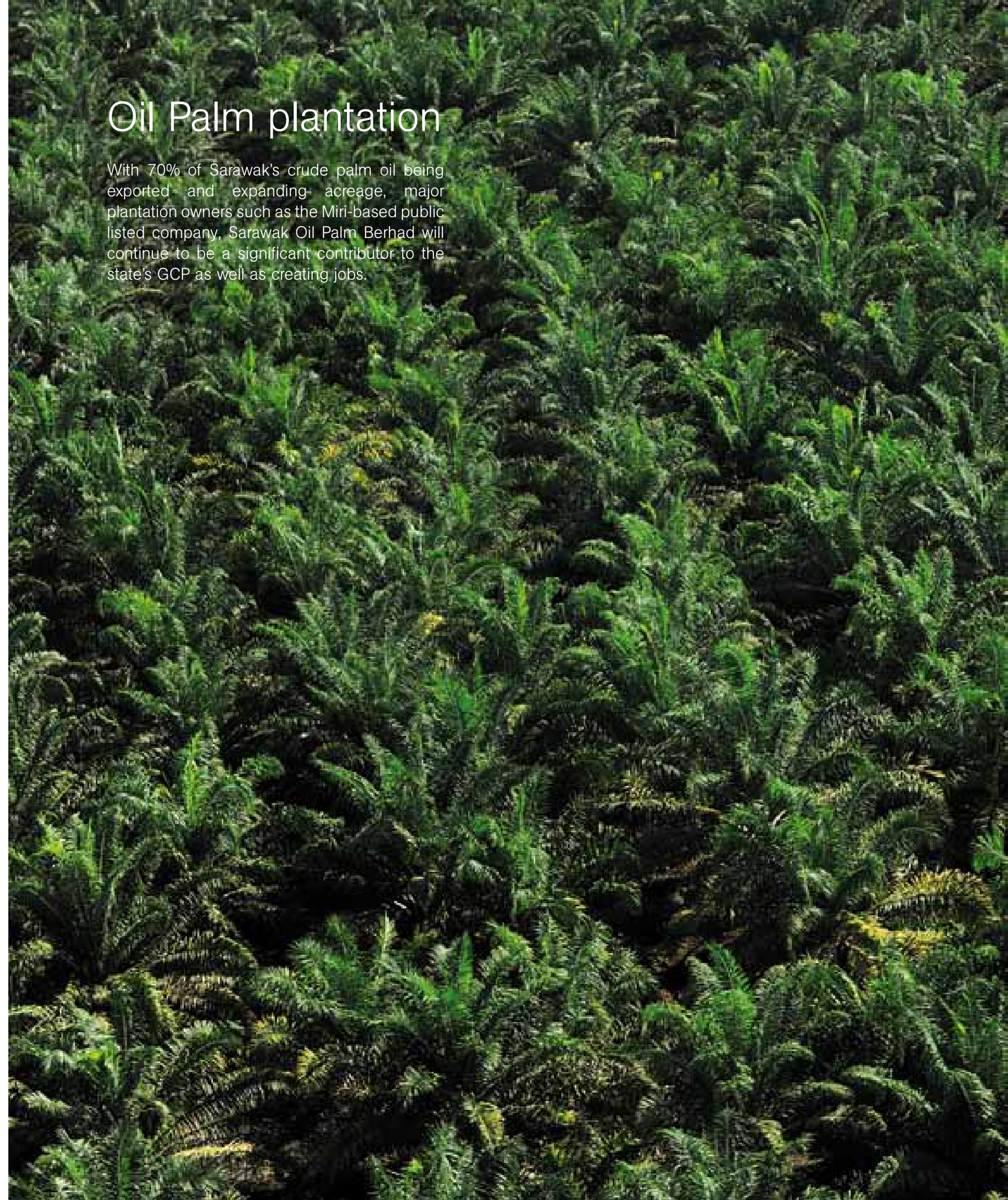


Curtin University of Technology, resplendent in the twilight of Miri, the first offshore campus of Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia (Curtin Western Australia) welcomes students from all over the world.



Oil Palm plantation

With 70% of Sarawak's crude palm oil being exported and expanding acreage, major plantation owners such as the Miri-based public listed company, Sarawak Oil Palm Berhad will continue to be a significant contributor to the state's GCP as well as creating jobs.





The vibrant shipbuilding industry thrives on the activities of off-shore oil exploration and mining.



In recent years, the offshore drilling and oil exploration activities have increased steadily. These bring about high employment, transfer of technology and skills to local Mirians.



Miri, the hub of Sarawak's oil and gas industry, is a major contributor to the State's GDP.





A Commitment to Protect and Conserve the Environment

Sarawak has a growing system of national parks, nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries covering both land and sea. They represent the best and the most unique biodiversity of flora and fauna, mountains and waterfalls, rivers and rapids, caves and pinnacles and wetlands and corals. They are gazetted as totally protected areas and will be conserved as part of Sarawak's natural heritage for posterity and research. These areas showcase eco-tourism destinations to the world.

Seven out of the eleven national parks and sanctuaries in Sarawak are located in Miri Division, covering 332,860 hectares (or one third) of all totally protected areas in Sarawak.

Sarawak mempunyai sistem taman negara, simpanan semula jadi dan kawasan perlindungan hidupan liar yang kian berkembang yang merangkumi kawasan darat dan laut. Taman Negara ini merupakan yang terbaik dan paling unik dari segi biokepelbagaian fauna dan flora, gunung-ganang dan air terjun, sungai dan jeram, gua dan jarum batu (pinnacles) dan kawasan tanah paya dan batu karang. Kesemua ini diwartakan sebagai kawasan yang dilindungi sepenuhnya dan akan dilindungi sebagai sebahagian khazanah semula jadi Sarawak untuk dinikmati oleh generasi yang akan datang, penyelidik dan destinasi ekopelancongan kepada dunia.

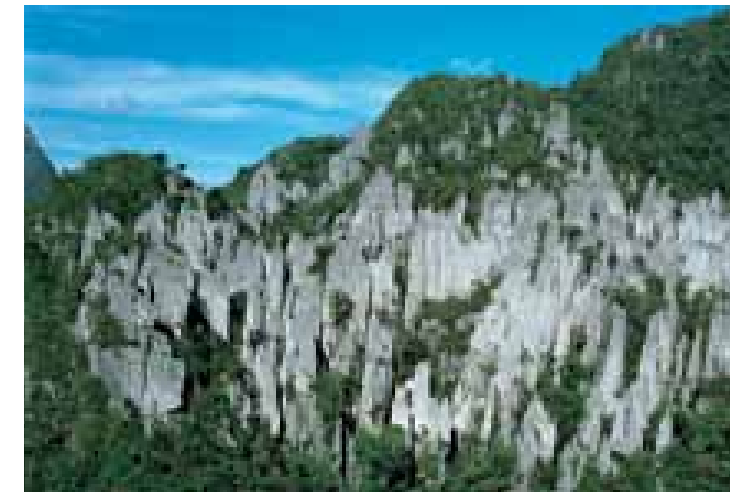
Miri mempunyai tujuh daripada sebelas Taman Negara dan tempat perlindungan kehidupan binatang liar yang meliputi 332,860 hektar atau lebih dari satu pertiga jumlah keseluruhan kawasan perlindungan di Sarawak.

Gunung Mulu National Park

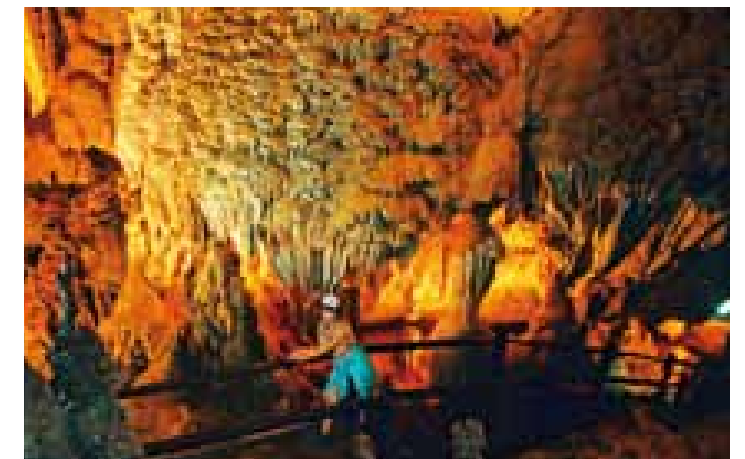


The largest cave passage in the world; Deer Cave in Gunung Mulu National Park
– a beneficiary of UNESCO World Heritage Listing

In the interior of the Miri Division, Gunung Mulu National Park (52,865 hectares) is located and promoted as the “Biggest Cave Chamber in the World”. It is the biggest national park in Sarawak and was listed as a World Heritage Site in 2000. The caves are estimated to be about 5 million years old. Deer Cave, Clearwater Cave, Lang Cave and Wind Cave are open to the public.



Yang lebih jauh ke pedalaman ialah Taman Negara Mulu (52,865 hektar), sering dipromosikan sebagai “Gua yang Terbesar di Dunia”. Taman Negara ini ialah taman yang terbesar di Sarawak dan disenaraikan sebagai Tapak Warisan Dunia pada tahun 2000. Gua yang terdapat di taman negara ini dianggarkan wujud sejak lebih kurang 5 juta tahun. Empat gua yang dibuka kepada orang ramai ialah Gua Rusa, Gua Air Jernih, Gua Lang dan Gua Angin.





'For the people, by the people and of the people' ...
Did Abe get his inspiration here?



Lambir Hills National Park



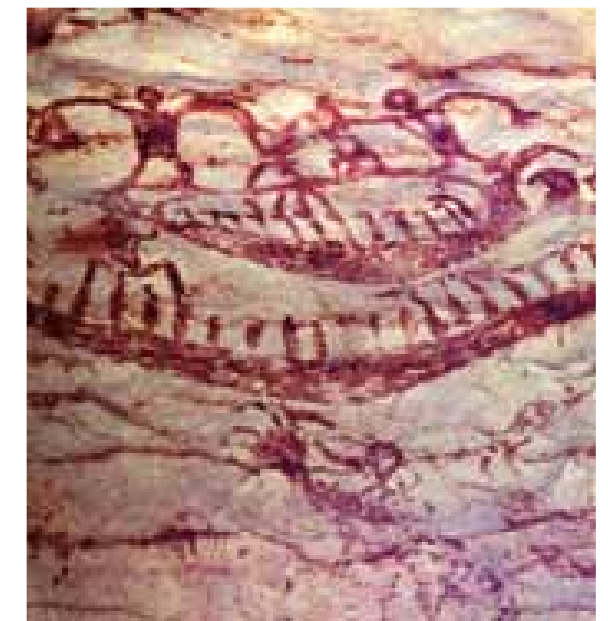
Lambir Hills National Park (6,952 hectares) is located 30km south of Miri City along the road towards Bintulu. It represents a microcosm of tropical rainforest, especially the dipterocarp forest type, and some beautiful waterfalls and landscapes. It is a popular recreational place for city dwellers and provides an opportunity for educational trips and research.

Taman Negara Lambir (6,952 hektar) terletak 30km di selatan Bandaraya Miri menuju ke Bintulu. Taman ini mempunyai hutan tropika jenis dipterokarp yang menarik para penyelidik dari negara Jepun. Tempat ini ialah pusat riadah yang popular untuk orang ramai, lawatan sambil belajar oleh pelajar institusi pendidikan dari Bandaraya Miri kerana adanya beberapa air terjun dan landskap yang menarik.



Niah National Park

Niah National Park (3,138 hectares) is located next to Batu Niah Town, 110km south of Miri City. It is known as the "Archeological Site for Sarawak" and is considered as the birthplace of civilisation in this region. Human remains found in this area date back to 40,000 years ago. The local population nearby continues to earn a living from guano collection and harvesting of swiftlets nests from the caves.



Taman Negara Niah (3,138 hektar) terletak berdekatan dengan Pekan Batu Niah, 110 km di selatan Bandaraya Miri. Taman ini juga dikenali sebagai "Tapak Arkeologi Sarawak" yang terkenal sebagai tempat lahir tamadun di rantau ini hasil penemuan rangka manusia yang wujud 40,000 tahun yang lalu. Penduduk tempatan yang tinggal berhampiran dengannya bergantung hidup dengan hasil mengutip guano dan sarang burung dari gua.

Miri Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park



Miri Sibuti Coral Reefs National Park covers 16.7sq. km of the coastal sea south-west of Miri City. Its attraction is ranked similarly high amongst the best east coast islands of Peninsular Malaysia and the Andamans in Langkawi.

Di Laut China Selatan berdekatan dengan Bandaraya Miri terdapat Taman Negara Terumbu Karang Miri Sibuti berkeluasan 16.7 km persegi. Daya tarikan taman ini setaraf dengan kawasan pulau pantai timur di Semenanjung Malaysia dan Pulau Andaman di Langkawi.



Loagan Bunut National Park



Loagan Bunut National Park (10,763 hectares) is found in the interior of the Miri Division. It is a wetland area with Sarawak's largest natural lake (650 hectares) and is associated with Sarawak's indigenous Berawan community who live on the edge of the lake. Remains of their burial poles are still to be seen standing among the reeds in the lake.

Di kawasan pedalaman terdapat Taman Negara Loagan Bunut (10,763 hektar). Taman ini merupakan kawasan tanah paya yang merangkumi tasik semula jadi terbesar di Sarawak yang berkeluasan (650 hektar). Sering dikaitkan dengan kaum Berawan yang tinggal di pinggir tasik. Bekas tiang perkuburan yang berukir masih dapat dilihat di beberapa tempat dalam tasik tersebut.

Pulong Tau National Park



Most remote in the region is the Pulong Tau National Park (63,700 hectares) which means “Our Forest” in Kelabit and Lun Bawang, the dialect of the communities living around this national park. This park of montane forest has a cool sub-tropical climate and Sarawak's highest mountain, Mt. Murud at 2,424m, is located in the park. Endemic species of orchids and pitcher plants are found in the park and it has been reported that footprints of the Sumatran rhinoceros, once considered extinct, have been sighted. Efforts are now being made to find them. When this day comes, this park will be even more recognised than is currently because of its distinction as an eco-tourism destination and for its conservation value.

Yang paling jauh dari Bandaraya Miri ialah Taman Negara Pulong Tau (63,700 hektar) yang bermaksud “Hutan Kita” dalam bahasa Kelabit dan Lun Bawang yang tinggal di sekitar kawasan taman negara ini. Taman ini mempunyai iklim subtropika yang sejuk dan di sini juga tempatnya gunung yang paling tinggi di Sarawak iaitu Gunung Murud setinggi 2,424m. Di sini wujudnya spesies endemik orkid dan periuk kera. Selain itu, terdapat bukti penemuan tapak kaki badak Sumatera dan usaha untuk mengesannya sedang dijalankan. Jika haiwan ini berjaya dikesan, taman negara ini pasti menjadi lebih terkenal sebagai destinasi ekopelancongan dan kerana nilai pemuliharaan.

Julan Waterfall located at Usun Apau Plateau, is the highest waterfall in Sarawak.



Visionary Leaders

Pemimpin Berwibawa



Visionary Leaders

Pemimpin Berwibawa

The development of Sarawak was made possible through political stability and unity among the rakyat despite a very turbulent transition from colonial rule to independence. Many leaders have contributed to this progress. They came from different cultural backgrounds and beliefs, from rural and urban areas and with diverse strengths and capabilities. Together, they have been able to articulate the people's hopes and aspirations for peace and prosperity.

The early years before and after Independence, local political activities were expressed through community organisations and the formation of political parties. The earliest to be formed was Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) in 1959, followed by Parti Negara Sarawak (PANAS) in 1960, Sarawak National Party (SNAP) in 1961, Barisan Ra'ayat Jati Sarawak (BERJASA) in 1961, Sarawak Chinese Association (SCA) in 1962 and Parti Pesaka Anak Sarawak (PESAKA) in 1962. BERJASA and PANAS merged to form Parti Bumiputera in 1966. Over the same period, the Sarawak Communist Organisation (SCO) was very active and from 1949 infiltrated Chinese schools, associations and trade unions. They worked very closely with sympathisers in Brunei and Kalimantan.

When Malaysia was formed on 16 September 1963, there was great anxiety and a struggle between leaders of political parties to exert their influence in the new and rising government. This caused tensions and misunderstandings all round which were complicated through intrusions by the communists. With determination, goodwill and a desire to

Pembangunan di Sarawak dapat dilakukan dengan adanya kestabilan politik dan perpaduan di kalangan rakyat, walaupun berlaku pergolakan semasa peralihan kuasa daripada pemerintahan penjajah kepada kemerdekaan. Banyak pemimpin telah memberikan sumbangan mereka ke arah kemajuan ini. Mereka terdiri daripada pemimpin yang mempunyai latar belakang kebudayaan dan kepercayaan yang berlainan, dari bandar dan luar bandar serta dengan kekuatan dan kebolehan yang pelbagai. Dengan berganding bahu mereka dapat memenuhi harapan dan aspirasi rakyat ke arah melahirkan keamanan dan kemakmuran.

Pada zaman awal sebelum dan selepas kemerdekaan, aktiviti politik tempatan dizahirkan melalui pertubuhan rakyat dan penubuhan parti politik masing-masing. Parti yang paling awal ditubuhkan ialah Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) pada 1959, diikuti dengan Parti Negara Sarawak (PANAS) dalam 1960, Sarawak National Party (SNAP) 1961, Barisan Ra'ayat Jati Sarawak (BERJASA) 1961, Sarawak Chinese Assosiation (SCA) 1962 dan Parti Pesaka Anak Sarawak (PESAKA) 1962. BERJASA dan PANAS bergabung untuk membentuk Parti Bumiputera dalam tahun 1966. Pada masa yang sama, Sarawak Communist Organisation (SCO) sudah bergiat aktif sejak 1949 dan meresap masuk ke sekolah-sekolah Cina, pertubuhan-pertubuhan dan kesatuan-kesatuan sekerja. Mereka juga telah bekerjasama dengan penyokong-penyokong sealiran di negara Brunei dan Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Semasa Malaysia ditubuhkan pada 16 September 1963, terdapat keresahan dan pergelutan di kalangan ketua parti politik yang cuba menekankan peranan dan pengaruh mereka di dalam kerajaan yang baharu dan masih muda

ensure the survival of the newly formed federation, political leaders set out to forge alliances among themselves. This approach proved to be very successful through the formation of a Sarawak Coalition government in 1970 which further developed into the very successful National Front in 1974, better known as Barisan Nasional, or BN to the people. Over the years, there have been changes in political configurations. Today, the political parties in BN are SUPP, PBB (a merger between PESAKA and Parti Bumiputera in 1972), the Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party (SPDP) and Parti Rakyat Sarawak (PRS), both breakaway parties from SNAP.

In the Miri Division, community leaders, councillors and members of political parties provided core leadership for their people. Temenggong Datuk Oyong Lawai Jau, paramount chief of the Orang Ulu in Baram and YB Datuk Chia Chin Shin from Miri Town, represented their respective communities in the negotiations for Independence. By the 1970s, prominent political leaders from the Division were able to play greater and more direct roles in the development of the Division through their appointment in both the State and Federal Cabinets. In the State Cabinet representatives were YB Dato Sri Joseph Balan Seling, YB Datuk Chia Chin Shin and YB Dato Sri Penghulu Abok anak Jalin. Later, YB Dato Sri Edward Jeli anak Belayung and YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam came to prominence in the 1980s and YB Sylvester Entri Muran and YB Datuk (Dr) Lee Kim Shin in the early 2000s. At the Federal level, representatives were YB Datuk Luhah Wan in the 1980s, Dato' Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui in the early 1990s and YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan in 2008.

In the present State Cabinet, there is strong representation from the Miri Division led by YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam, who is the Deputy Chief Minister, Minister of Industrial Development and Minister of

itu. Ini telah menyebabkan ketegangan dan salah faham di merata tempat, dan keadaan ini bertambah buruk lagi dengan ancaman komunis. Dengan keazaman dan semangat muhibah serta hasrat untuk memastikan kelangsungan negara yang berusia setahun jagung ini, ketua-ketua parti politik bertekad untuk membentuk pakatan di kalangan mereka. Pendekatan ini terbukti berjaya menerusi penubuhan kerajaan campuran, Sarawak Coalition, pada tahun 1970 yang kemudiannya menjadi asas kepada penubuhan Barisan Nasional atau BN di kalangan penduduk dalam tahun 1974. Saban tahun berikutnya, banyak perubahan berlaku dalam bentuk parti politik. Pada hari ini, komponen parti politik di dalam BN ialah SUPP, PBB (parti gabungan PESAKA dan Parti Bumiputera pada 1972), Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party (SPDP) dan Parti Rakyat Sarawak (PRS), kedua-duanya serpihan daripada SNAP.

Di Bahagian Miri, kepimpinan teras datangnya daripada ketua-ketua masyarakat, ahli-ahli majlis dan ahli-ahli parti politik. Temenggong Datuk Oyong Lawai Jau, Ketua Masyarakat Orang Ulu di Baram dan YB Datuk Chia Chin Shin dari bandar Miri, telah mewakili masyarakat masing-masing semasa rundingan kemerdekaan. Dalam tahun 1970-an, pemimpin-pemimpin politik terkenal dari bahagian ini telah memainkan peranan penting dan lebih langsung dalam pembangunan bahagian

ini melalui pelantikan mereka di dalam kabinet negeri dan persekutuan. Di dalam kabinet negeri terdapat YB Dato Sri Joseph Balan Seling, YB Datuk Chia Chin Shin dan YB Dato Sri Penghulu Abok ak Jalin dalam tahun 1970-an, YB Dato Sri Edward Jeli anak Belayung dan YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam dalam tahun 1980-an dan YB Sylvester Entri Muran dan YB Datuk (Dr) Lee Kim Shin dalam awal tahun 2000-an. Di peringkat persekutuan pula, terdapat YB Datuk Luhah Wan dalam tahun 1980-an, Dato' Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui dalam awal tahun 1990-an dan YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan dalam tahun 2008.

Di dalam kabinet negeri pada masa ini, terdapat perwakilan yang kuat dari Miri yang diketuai oleh YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam yang merupakan



Arrival of UN commission met protest from people that against Malaysia Plan, 1963



Signing of Peace Agreement with North Kalimantan People's Army, 1973

Tourism and Heritage. With him are YB Encik Sylvester Entri Muran, Assistant Minister of Water Supplies and Assistant Minister of Land Development and YB Datuk (Dr) Lee Kim Shin, Assistant Minister of Communications & Assistant Minister of Sports Sarawak.

At the Federal level current representative are Dato' Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui, Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water and YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan, Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industries. The other representatives are Members of Parliament YB Tuan Haji Ahmad Lai bin Bujang (Sibuti), YB Dato Seri Tiong King Sing (part of Ulu Suai) and YB Dato Henry Sum Agong (part of Bario) and members of the State Legislative Assembly YB Datuk Aidan Wing (Lambir), YB Encik Lihan Jok (Telang Usan), YB Puan Rosey Binti Haji Yunus (Bekenu), YB Encik Andy Chia Chu Fatt (Pujut), YB Dr. Stephen Rundi anak Utom (part of Ulu Suai) and YB Nelson Balang Rining (part of Bario).



Signing of Peace Agreement to end all communist armed struggle in Sarawak, 1990

Two outstanding sons of the Miri Division have, however, played crucial roles in the political development of Sarawak. Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, the present Chief Minister of Sarawak was born in Miri and spent his primary education years in Miri. His political career started from Samarahan. The other, Tun Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub was born in Bintulu and spent part of his early student years in Miri. He entered the political arena from the Rejang area. He joined the Federal Cabinet in 1963 and later became the third Chief Minister of Sarawak in 1970 and then the Governor from 1981 to 1985. Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, was a Minister in the first State Cabinet formed during Independence in 1963. He held various ministerial posts in both State and Federal Cabinets until 1981 when he then became the fourth Chief Minister of Sarawak, a post he stills holds today.

Timbalan Ketua Menteri, Menteri Pembangunan Perindustrian dan Menteri Pelancongan dan Warisan. Bersama-sama beliau ialah YB Encik Sylvester Entri Muran, sebagai Menteri Muda Kemudahan Awam dan Menteri Muda Kemajuan Tanah dan YB Datuk (Dr) Lee Kim Shin sebagai Menteri Muda Komunikasi dan Menteri Muda Sukan Sarawak.

Di dalam kabinet persekutuan, terdapat Dato' Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui, Menteri Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air dan YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan sebagai Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri. Pemimpin-pemimpin yang lain terdiri daripada Ahli-ahli Parlimen YB Tuan Haji Ahmad Lai Bin Bujang (Sibuti), YB Dato Seri Tiong King Sing (sebahagian kawasan Ulu Suai) dan YB Dato Henry Sum Agong (sebahagian kawasan Bario). Ahli-ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri dari kawasan ialah YB Datuk Aidan Wing (Lambir), YB Encik Lihan Jok (Telang Usan), YB Puan Rosey Binti Haji Yunus (Bekenu), YB Encik Andy Chia Chu Fatt (Pujut), YB Dr. Stephen Rundi anak Utom (sebahagian kawasan Ulu Suai) dan YB Nelson Balang Rining (sebahagian kawasan Bario).

Terdapat dua orang anak jati Miri yang memainkan peranan penting di dalam politik pembangunan Sarawak. Mereka ialah Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, Ketua Menteri Sarawak yang lahir di Miri dan belajar di Sekolah Rendah St. Joseph Miri. Kerjaya politik beliau bermula di Samarahan. Tun Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub pula lahir di Bintulu tetapi mendapat pendidikan awal beliau di Miri. Beliau mula memasuki arena politik di kawasan Rejang. Beliau menyertai kabinet persekutuan pada 1963 dan kemudian menjadi Ketua Menteri Sarawak yang ketiga pada tahun 1970 dan Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak dari tahun 1981 hingga tahun 1985. Yang Amat Berhormat Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud bagaimanapun, memegang jawatan menteri dalam kabinet negeri yang pertama yang ditubuhkan semasa kemerdekaan pada tahun 1963. Beliau telah memegang pelbagai jawatan menteri di peringkat negeri dan persekutuan sehingga 1981, selanjutnya menjadi Ketua Menteri Sarawak keempat sehingga sekarang.





YB Encik Abdul Taib Mahmud and wife, Puan Laila Taib received a warm welcome from a little girl upon their arrival at Miri on Malaysia Day, 1964.



YAB PEHIN SRI HAJI ABDUL TAIB MAHMUD

Chief Minister of Sarawak since 26 March 1981

Minister of Finance

Minister of Planning and Resource Management

President of Party Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu Sarawak (PBB)



YAB Chief Minister visited the trade school and kampungs in Miri and Sibuti while serving as "Menteri Perhubungan dan Kerjaraya"



Hand in hand, YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila Taib dedicated their lives in serving the people in every corner of Sarawak. Picture taken during visit to Long Linau, Belaga.



Left:
YAB Chief Minister Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud sworn in as the Fourth Chief Minister of Sarawak on 26 March 1981.

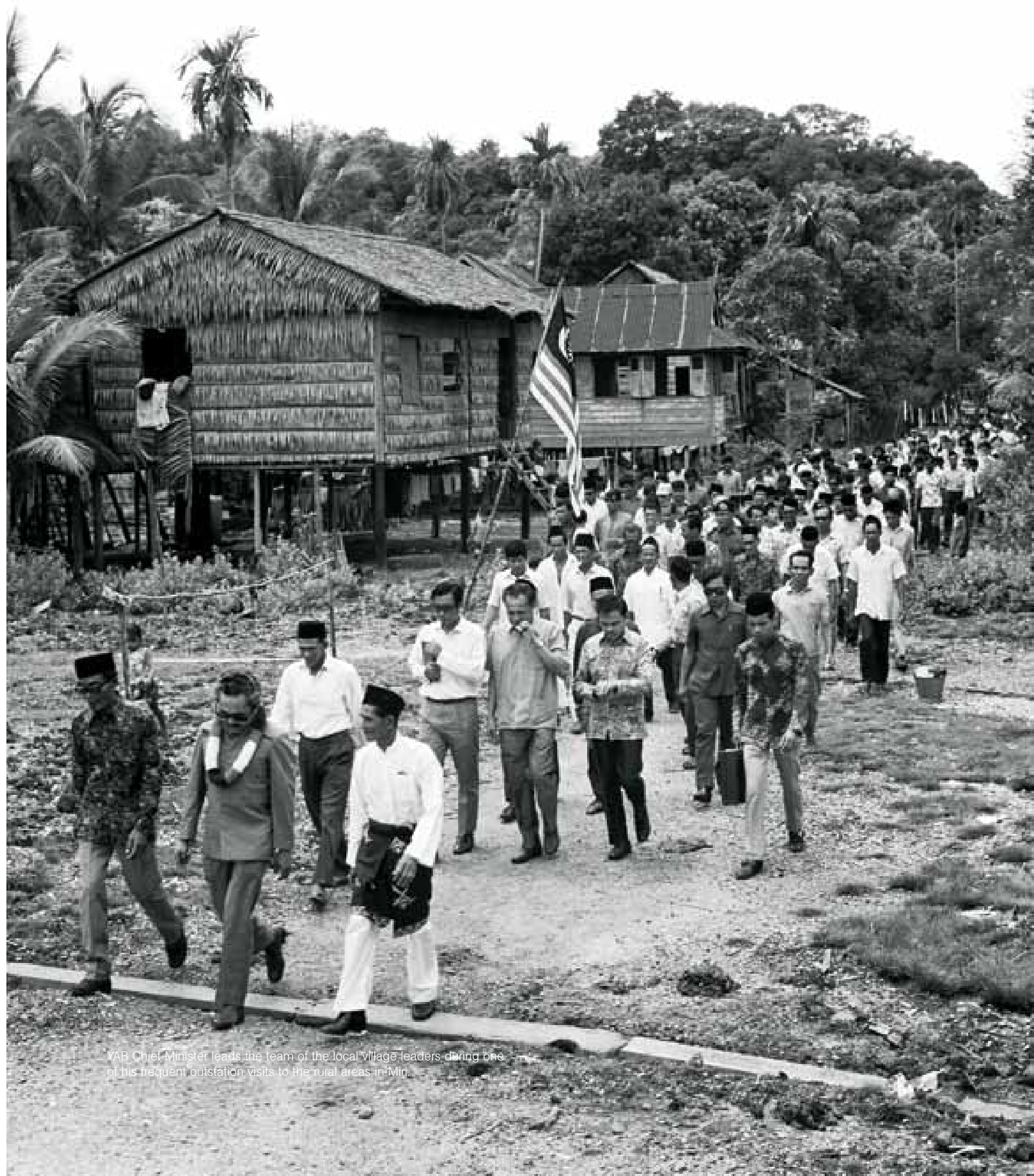
Opposite Top:
Upon arrival at Miri, YAB Chief Minister and wife YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila receive overwhelming welcome by the Mirians.

Opposite bottom left and right:
YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila receive blessing from the local community leaders during their visit to Miri.





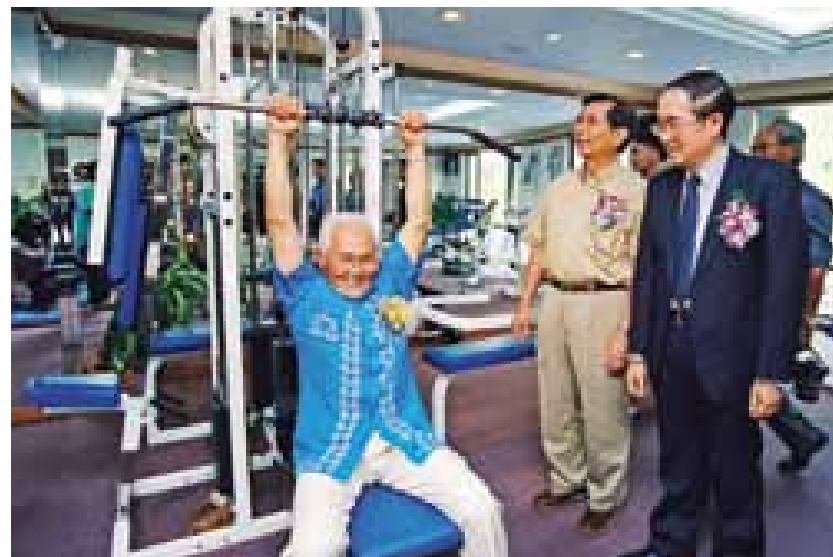
1. YAB Chief Minister gave a speech to the residents at the longhouse during his visit to Long Linau, Belaga. 1981.
2. & 3. YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila visited Long Ikang, Marudi 1977.
4. YAB Chief Minister with local leader at a function in Miri.
5. YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila spending time with special children at Miri Red Crescent centre during one of her regular visits to the centre.
6. YAB Chief Minister joined the local Malay leaders in prayer at Miri Mosque.



YAB Chief Minister leads the team of the local village leaders during one of his frequent outstation visits to the rural areas in Miri.

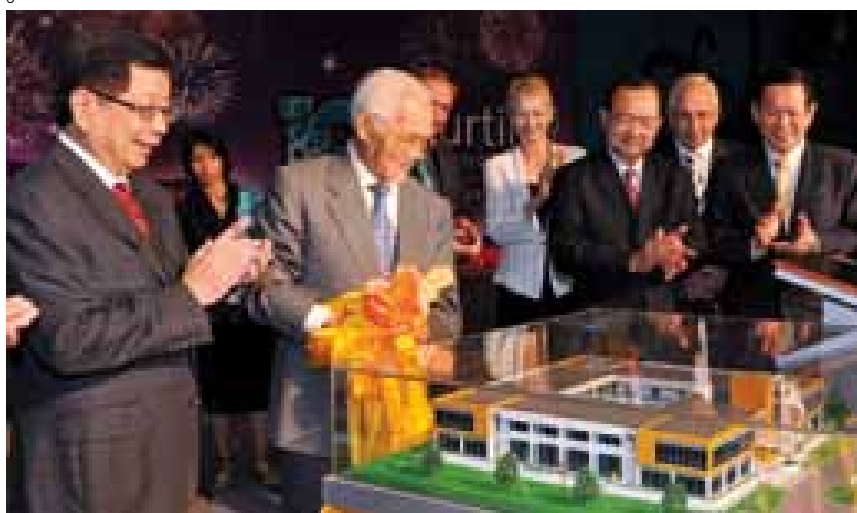


1. YAB Chief Minister visited Sarawak Shell Berhad, Lutong, Miri 1981.
2. YAB Chief Minister welcomed the arrival of YAB Tunku Abdul Rahman to Miri, 1983.
3. YAB Chief Minister received a warm welcome upon arrival at Miri airport, 1981.
4. YAB Chief Minister officiated the Taman Bumiko housing development project, 1987.
5. YAB Chief Minister launched the Lutong Mosque project, 1981.
6. YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila visited the Red Crescent Centre Miri, 1981.
7. YAB Chief Minister waved to the people upon conclusion of visit to Miri, 1981.
8. YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila signed the visitor's book during a visit to the Women's Institute, 1981.
9. YAB Tunku Abdul Rahman officiated opening of Wisma Pelita Tunku, 1986.
10. YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Dr. Laila Taib visited local Chinese friends during Chinese New Year, 1987.
11. YAB Chief Minister surveyed the site of Sarbekas Commercial Centre development, 1994.
12. YAB Chief Minister delivered a message to the public during a visit to Miri, 1981.
13. YAB Chief Minister received a briefing of the progress of a local project, 1992.
14. YAB Chief Minister surveyed the site of a local project in Miri, 1992.



1. YAB Chief Minister received briefing of the technology used by Sarawak Shell Berhad during YAB Chief Minister visit to Sarawak Shell Berhad, 1993.
2. YAB Chief Minister officiated at the Opening of Sarawak Shell Berhad Head Quarter Main Building in Miri, 1993.
3. YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila spending a joyful moment with local leaders.
4. YAB Chief Minister took an opportunity to survey the sites of various projects during the Hari Raya visit to Miri, 1985.

5. YAB Chief Minister the Opening of Petroleum Museum on the eve of Miri City Day Installation, 2005.
6. YAB Chief Minister advising on the development of Miri Marina Park during the launch of the project.
7. YAB Chief Minister witnessed the opening of Miri River mouth, the major milestone in the Miri Marina Park project, 2000.
8. YAB Chief Minister officiating at the opening of Grand Palace Hotel, Miri.
9. YAB Chief Minister officiated the Borneo International Yachting challenge at Miri Marina Park, 2007.



1. YAB Chief Minister inspected the development site of Curtin University of Technology, Sarawak Campus at Miri, 1990.
2. YAB Chief Minister and YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan have always been the best partners in action.
3. YAB Chief Minister witnessed the declaration of Miri City by TYT Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak on eve of 20 May, 2005.
4. The portrait of YAB Chief Minister taken during Curtin University of Technology, Sarawak Campus first graduation ceremony, 2002.
5. Majlis Makan Malam Masyarakat in conjunction with Miri City 5th Anniversary Celebration 21 May, 2010.
6. YAB Chief Minister unveiled the Curtin Phase 2 Development project model during the 10th Anniversary Celebration of Curtin University of Technology Sarawak Campus, 2009.
7. YAB Chief Minister pays close attention to the development of Curtin University of Technology Sarawak Campus project, 2002.
8. YAB Chief Minister celebrated the Chinese New Year with the local leaders in Miri, 2007.
9. YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Dr. Laila visit and celebrate Hari Raya Aidilfitri with the people at Bekenu.
10. YAB Chief Minister received a briefing on the new Miri City Council building after the earth-breaking ceremony on 22 May, 2010.





YB DATUK PATINGGI TAN SRI DR. GEORGE CHAN HONG NAM

Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak

Minister of Industrial Development

Minister of Tourism and Heritage

Member of Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak (N63 Piasau) since 1983

President of the Sarawak United People's Party since 1996



YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam was born in Miri on 24th September 1936.

His early schooling was in Miri, Seria and completed his secondary education in St. Joseph's School, Kuching with the help of a Shell's scholarship. He graduated as a medical doctor from Sydney University, Australia under the Colombo Plan Scholarship.

He was a medical practitioner in Miri for 17 years before he entered politics in 1981 as Chairman of the Miri Municipal Council, Member of Parliament (1982-1986), Member of the Legislative Council (1983-until now), Member of the State Cabinet (1987-until now) and Deputy Chief Minister (1996 until now),

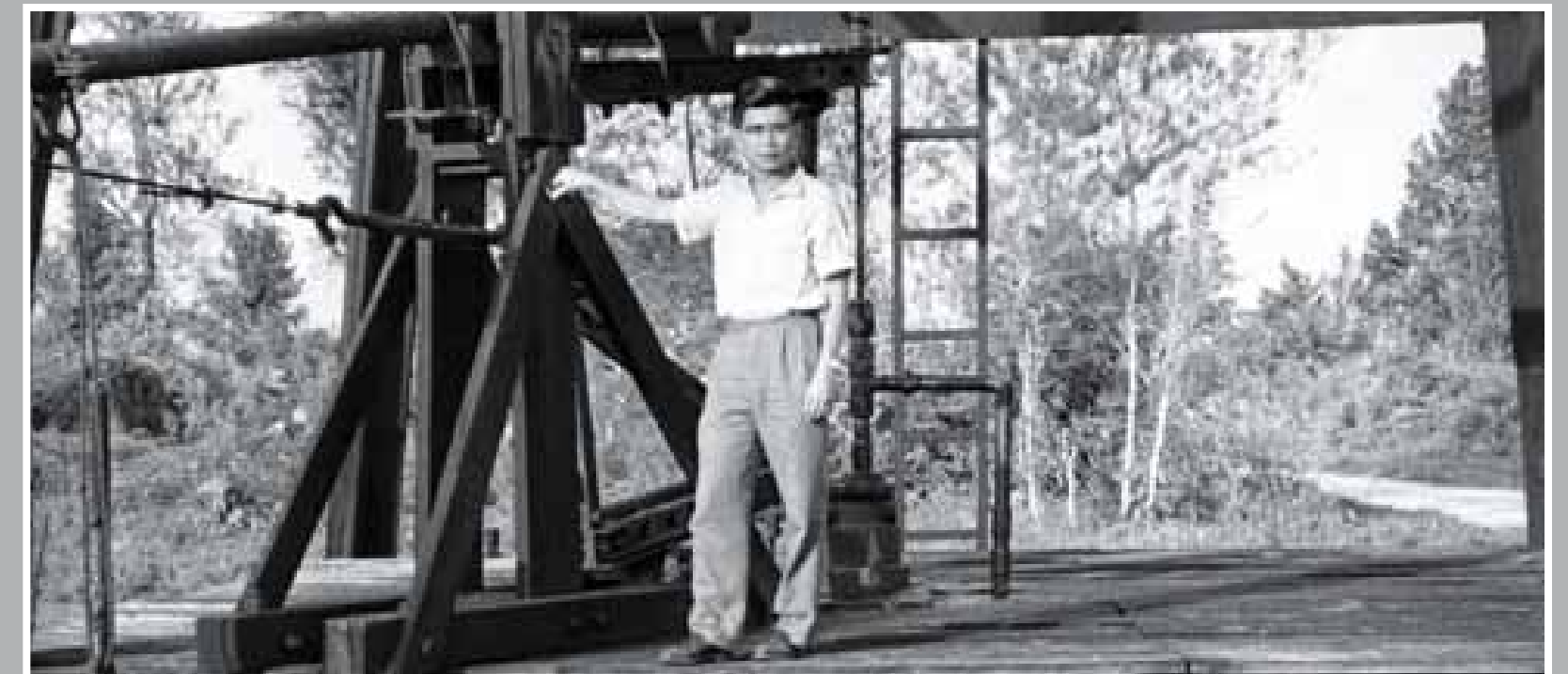
Without a doubt this non-assuming doctor has contributed much to the modernisation of Miri and was the driving force behind the "Happening Team" that transformed Miri into a resort city. It is difficult to find such a cohesive team like the "Happening Team" and a community that responded so naturally to the call of "Together We toil" towards a common goal - a safe, vibrant and fun city.

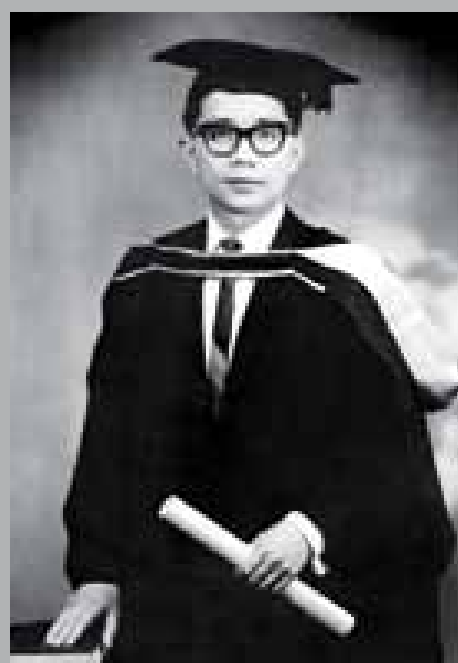
YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam dilahirkan di Miri pada 24hb September 1936.

Beliau menerima pelajaran di Miri, Seria dan meneruskan pelajaran menengah di Sekolah St. Joseph, Kuching dengan bantuan biasiswa Shell. Beliau memperolehi kelulusan doktor perubatan daripada Universiti Sydney, Australia dibawa Biasiswa Colombo Plan.

Beliau berusaha sebagai doktor perubatan di Miri selama 17 tahun sebelum beliau mecebur bidang politik pada tahun 1981 sebagai Pengerusi Majlis Perbandaran Miri, dan Ahli Parlimen (1982-1986). Beliau dilantik sebagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri Sarawak sejak 1983 sehingga sekarang, Ahli Kabinet Negari sejak 1987 sehingga sekarang dan berikhtiar sebagai Timbalan Ketua Menteri Sarawak sejak 1996 sehingga sekarang.

Usaha and sumbangan beliau terhadap pembangunan dan modenisasi Bandar Miri tidak diragu-ragui. Bersama-sama pasukan "Happening Team", transformasi Miri menjadi Bandaraya Peranginan tercapai. Cabaran ini dicapai kerana wujudnya pasukan "Happening Team" bersama-sama komuniti Miri yang memberi kerjasama yang sepenuhnya kepada sahutan "Bersama Kita Berikhtiar" demi satu matlamat iaitu sebuah bandaraya yang selamat, menarik dan penuh ria.





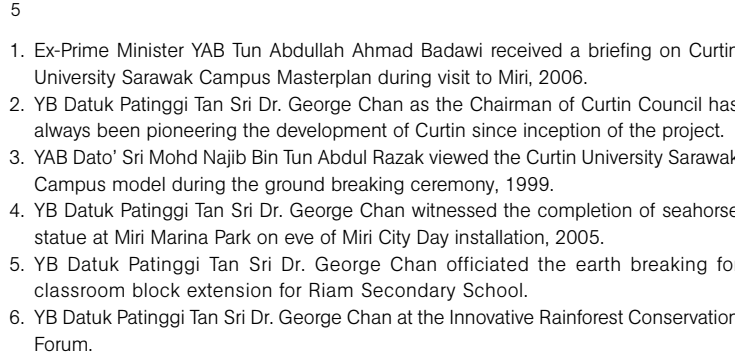
Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak and YB Dr. George Chan officiated at the closing ceremony of the holiday school camp at Santubong, 3.8.1987.



On this page:
 1. YB Dr. George Chan received a great welcome from his supporters upon arrival at Miri Airport, celebrating his appointment as the Minister in the Chief Minister Department.
 2. & 3. YB Dr. George Chan was appointed the Chairman of Miri Town Council by the Minister of Local Government, Encik Joseph Balan Seling on 6 November, 1981.

On opposite page:
 1. YB Datuk Amar Dr. George Chan launched the Minggu Bahasa at Miri Civic Centre, 1990.
 2. YB Dr. George Chan welcomed the arrival of DYAM Tunku Mahkota Ibrahim Ibni Sultan. Iskandar Alhaj, Pemangku Raja Johor and YAM Raja Zarith Sofiah Binti Al-Marhum Sultan Idris Shah at Miri Airport on 25 November 1986.
 3. Group photo with Miri Town Council Councillor, upon YB Dr. George Chan's appointment as Miri Town Council Chairman on 1981.
 4. YB Datuk Amar Dr. George Chan at the launch of Minggu Bahasa, 1990.
 5. YB Dr. George Chan chaired a meeting with local business leaders.
 6. Group photo with Miri Town Council Councillor, 1982.
 7. Sharing a Chinese New Year luncheon with YAB Chief Minister.
 8. As SUPP chairman, YB Datuk Amar Dr. George Chan celebrated SUPP 25th Anniversary with former party leaders, 1984.





1. Ex-Prime Minister YAB Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi received a briefing on Curtin University Sarawak Campus Masterplan during visit to Miri, 2006.
2. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan as the Chairman of Curtin Council has always been pioneering the development of Curtin since inception of the project.
3. YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak viewed the Curtin University Sarawak Campus model during the ground breaking ceremony, 1999.
4. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan witnessed the completion of seahorse statue at Miri Marina Park on eve of Miri City Day installation, 2005.
5. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan officiated the earth breaking for classroom block extension for Riam Secondary School.
6. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan at the Innovative Rainforest Conservation Forum.



1. Group photo of the Malaysian Prime Minister and leaders with the Malaysian students studying in Perth, Australia, 2006.
2. A portrait for the album, picture taken during Ex-Prime Minister YAB Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi receives Doctorate degree from Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Australia.
3. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan officiated water supply system (Sg. Bakong-Sg. Liku) on 2001.
4. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan celebrated Gawai Dayak with local leaders.
5. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan received, briefing of the development of the Asean Bridge, Kuala Baram.
6. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan receive a briefing during his inspection visit to Miri Port Authority.



1. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan is always a dear and favourite uncle to the children.
2. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan celebrated Hari Raya with children from the orphanage.
3. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan inspected the fire damaged homes.
4. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan officiating the inaugural Miri International Asean Bridge charity run.
5. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan comforting a flood victim, Marudi.
6. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan on a helicopter ride, inspecting the areas affected by a field fire.
7. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan visited the Canada Hill land slide victims, Miri.
8. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan officiated at Pesta Gong Sarawak 2009.
9. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan officiated at the Red Crescent activity, promoting the importance of emergency kit.
10. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan accompanied TYT Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak viewing the stalls during the Pesta Citrarasa Malaysia held in Miri.
11. YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan led the team in Gong presentation during SUPP Chinese New Year function (in the background are YB Datuk Lee Kim Shin and Dato' Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui).
12. Hand over of "Bantuan Ihsan Bencana Alam" during Prime Minister Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak and wife visit to Miri on 2009.
13. YAB Chief Minister, YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan, YB Datuk Lee Kim Shin, Mayor Lawrence Lai celebrate Miri City Day with the people.



P219 - MIRI

DATO' SRI PETER CHIN FAH KUI

"It has been my great honor to serve as the Member of Parliament for Miri since 1986. It is only possible to do so because I have the support and co-operation of the voters in the Miri constituency over these years. The fact that Miri has been able to achieve city status in 2005 more than testifies to the co-operative spirit of the residents in nearly all aspects of the community's development. My wish is that this spirit will always be there for the general good of all Mirians."

Born on 31st August 1945 born in Kuching, Sarawak. He is married with Datin Ruby Wee Hui Kiang and blessed with two daughters and a son.

Received early education in Kuching and thereafter graduated as a Barrister-At-Law at Gray's Inn, London in 1971. Joined the law firm, Wan Ulok, Jugah & Chin and started his law practice in Miri in 1972. Retired from his law practice and serve full time as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Welfare in 1986.

Actively involved in social services through various voluntary bodies and clan associations in Miri. Also active member of SUPP, started his political career as early as 1978. Elected as the Member of Parliament of Miri P219 since 1986. He is currently the party organizing secretary of the Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP).

Held various posts in the Government as Parliamentary Secretary (1986-1990), Deputy Minister of Housing & Local Government and Deputy Minister of Science, Technology, Innovation (1990-2004), Minister of Plantation Industries and Commodities (2004-2009) and was appointed the Minister of Energy, Green Technology and Water on 10 April 2009.

Dilahirkan pada 31hb Ogos 1945 di Kuching. Berkahwin dengan Datin Ruby Wee Hui Kiang dan dikurniakan dua orang anak perempuan dan seorang anak lelaki.

Menerima pendidikan awal di Kuching. Graduan Barrister-At-Law dari Gray's In, London pada 1971. Bermula kerjaya sebagai peguam dengan Wan Ulok, Jugah & Chin pada 1972. Berundur dari kerjayanya sebagai peguam apabila dilantik sebagai Setiausaha Parlimen untuk Jabatan Kebajikan Kerajaan Persekutuan pada tahun 1986.

Bergiat aktif dalam pelbagai pertubuhan sosial, persatuan sukarela, persatuan klan di Miri. Penglibatan aktif beliau dalam politik bermula sejak 1978 sebagai ahli Parti SUPP.

Memegang beberapa jawatan di Kerajaan sebagai Setiausaha Parlimen (1986-1990), Timbalan Menteri Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan, Timbalan Menteri Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (1990-2004), Menteri Industri Peladangan dan Komoditi (2004-2009). Dilantik sebagai Menteri Tenaga, Teknologi Hijau dan Air pada 10 April 2009.



Dato' Sri Peter Chin celebrates the victory with his comrades and supporters on winning for the fifth term 2008.



Curtin University Ground Breaking officiated by Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak, the Minister of Education then, 1999.



Sharing a joyous moment with the students.



Down to the harvesting field.



Regularly meeting and hearing from the people on their needs.



Launching of Green Technology Exhibition officiated by YAB Prime Minister Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak, August 2009.



Working trip to Europe, 2006.



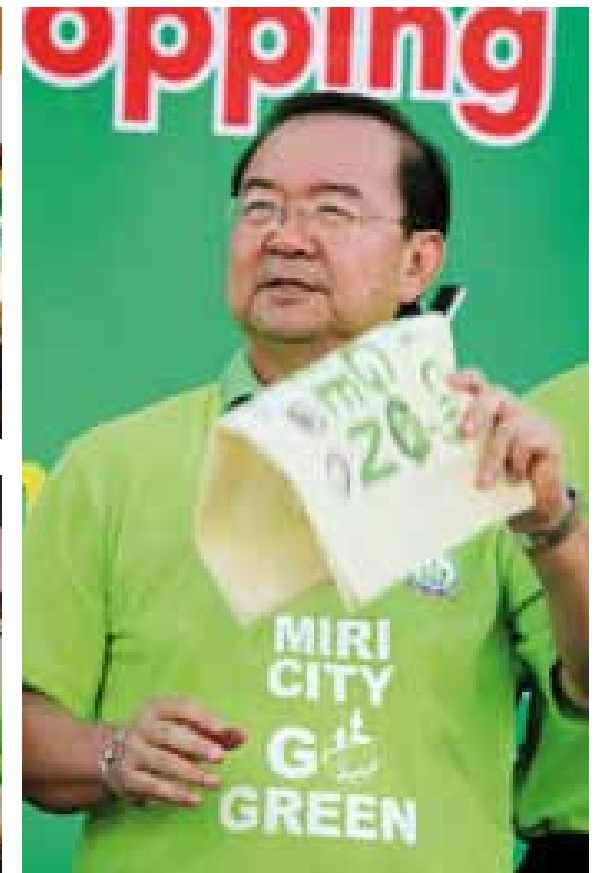
Launch of Envo diesel, 2006.



On working trip to Sabah - site visit to power supply plant, Sabah, 2009.



Malaysia International Commodity Conference & Showcase officiated by the ex-Prime Minister, Dato YAB Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, 2007.



Dato' Sri Peter Chin at the launching of Miri May Fest 2010, "No Plastic Bags Everyday" Campaign, 1st May 2010.



N65 - SENADIN YB DATUK LEE KIM SHIN

“My heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to all concerned, particularly the Miri City residents and the voters in Senadin constituency for their strong support, cooperation and assistance rendered in the discharge of my duties and responsibilities as the State Assemblyman for Senadin Constituency since 1996. The people, particularly in Miri City, can rest assured that I shall continue to work hard and serve them to the best of my knowledge and ability. I will certainly appreciate if the people will continue to work closely together with me and give me their feedbacks, suggestions or comments which can help me to serve them better. Let us all continue to work closely together in facing the challenges ahead with greater determination, commitment and vigour for the well-being and betterment for all.”

Born on 28th February 1950 in Miri. Holds a Bachelor of Social Science (Hons), Science University of Malaysia and also conferred the Degree of Doctor of Letters, honaris causa by Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia.

Active in politics since 1992 when he was the Vice Chairman of SUPP Miri Branch and Chairman, SUPP Pujut - Lutong sub-Branch and Political Secretary to The Chief Minister Sarawak. He was also the Chairman of SUPP Youth, Sarawak for two terms (1996-2002). He has been the Chairman of SUPP Research & Resource Centre since 1994 and Assistant-Secretary General, SUPP since 2002. When the new SUPP Senadin Branch was founded in 2007, he was elected as its Chairman since then. He was elected State Assemblymen for Senadin since 1996, appointed Assistant Minister of Infrastructure Development & Communication (2004 - November 2009). He is now the Assistant Minister of Communications & Assistant Minister of Sports Sarawak since 1st December 2009.

He is actively involved as a member of educational, social, welfare, youth, religious, sports and recreational organizations. He is also one of the founding members in the setting up of Curtin University of Technology Sarawak in Miri and has been serving as the Chairman of the Management Board, University Council Member and Company Director since their establishment in 1998 to date. He is also serving as Chairman of Advisory Panel of the National Youth Skill Development Institute and the Industrial Training Institute since their establishment. Apart from these educational institutions, he also served as Advisors to a number of school boards, youth, social and welfare associations. He is also active in welfare and charity work. He was one of the key persons in setting up the Miri Red Crescent Kidney Dialysis Centre in 1995 and has been its Chairman since then. He is also the 1st Vice Chairman of the Malaysia Red Crescent, Miri Chapter and has been an active member since 1966. In youth organization, he has been the Chairman of Saberkas Miri District since 1995 and elected as Vice President Saberkas in 2009.

For his dedication and contribution, he was conferred Bentera Bintang Sarawak (BBS–1984), Pingat Perkhidmatan Bakti (PPB–1990), Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS–1995), Kesateria Mangku Negara (KMN–2000) and Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Jasa Negara (PJN–2009). Awarded “Ten Outstanding Young Malaysians Award” in 1986.

Dilahirkan pada 28hb Februari 1950 di Miri. Memperolehi Sarjana Muda dalam Sains Sosial (Hons), Universiti Sains Malaysia. Dianugerah Degree of Doctor of Letters, honaris causa daripada Curtin University of Technology, Western Australia pada tahun 2004.

Aktif dalam politik sejak 1992 sebagai Naib Pengerusi SUPP Cawangan Mir, Pengerusi SUPP Cawangan Pujut-Lutong dan Setiausaha Politik kepada Ketua Menteri Sarawak. Merupakan Pengerusi Pemuda SUPP Sarawak (1996-2002), Pusat Penyelidikan & Sumber SUPP sejak 1994, Pengerusi SUPP Cawangan Senadin sejak ditubuhkan pada 2007 and Naib Setiausaha Agung SUPP. Dipilih sebagai Ahli DUN Senadin sejak 1996. Belia memegang jawatan Menteri Muda Pembangunan Infrastruktur dan Komunikasi (2004– Nov 2009). Beliau adalah Menteri Muda Komunikasi dan Menteri Muda Sukan Sarawak sejak 1hb Disember 2009.

Beliau aktif dalam arena pendidikan, social, kebajikan, pemuda, agama dan rekreasi. Merupakan salah seorang ahli penubuh dalam projek pembangunan Curtin University of Technology, Sarawak Campus. Sejak pertubuhan Curtin, beliau memegang jawatan sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pengurusan, Pengarah dan Ahli Kaunsel. Beliau juga Pengerusi Panel Penasihat untuk IKBN dan ILP sejak permulaan institusi tersebut. Juga Penasihat kepada banyak pertubuhan peringkat Negeri dan Negara. Beliau menubuhkan Pusat Dialisis Bulan Sabit Merah Miri pada 1995. Merupakan Ahli aktif Persatuan Bulan Sabit Merah Malaysia (MRCS) sejak 1966. Merupakan Naib Pengerusi MRCS, Miri dan Pengerusi MRCS Pusat Dialisis. Beliau juga Pengerusi Saberkas Miri sejak 1995 dan dilantik sebagai Naib Presiden Saberkas pada 2009.

Demi dedikasi dan sumbangan beliau, beliau dianugerah Bentera Bintang Sarawak (BBS–1984), Pingat Perkhidmatan Bakti (PPB–1990), Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS–1995), Kesateria Mangku Negara (KMN–2000) and Darjah Kebesaran Panglima Jasa Negara (PJN–2009). Menerima tokoh “Sepuluh Beliau Cemerlang Malaysia” pada tahun 1986.



Leading the way for the people.



Inspecting the landslide area with Deputy Chief Minister YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan.



Officiating Rukun Tetangga Children Sports day - YB is always available for the young ones.



Inspecting and making sure the infrastructure projects comply to standards and requirements.



Inspecting the fire site and advising the fire victims.



Sharing a joyous moment with the children.



A faithful patron of Curtin University of Technology, Sarawak campus. YB Datuk chaired the Implementation Committee responsible for its establishment in 1998. He has been the Chairman of Management Board since 1999.



Inspecting the Tudan road development project.



Caring for the sick and needy.



As MRCS Kidney Dialysis centre chairman, YB takes great concern over the health of people. He also raised fund for extension of the centre facilities to cater for greater needs.



Best interest for people in his heart and always deliver the best for the people.



P220 - BARAM

YB DATO JACOB DUNGAU SAGAN

“ As MP for Baram, I would like to urge over Rakyat to maintain the existing good and harmonious relationship amongst the various ethnic groups in Baram. With emphasis on unity of 1 Malaysia, we would be able to harness our energy and efforts to pursue development and prosperity for all regardless of race, culture and religious background, Baram has a bright future and let us all work together to make it a reality for all.”

Born on 26th September 1946, to a Kenyah family in Long Anap, Ulu Baram. Married to Datin Winnie Jolly and blessed with three children.

Holds a Bachelor of Agriculture Science, University of Adelaide, South Australia in 1970, Postgraduate Diploma in Agricultural Education, Worcester College of Higher Education, U.K. (1980). Awarded Senior Service Fellows, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Massachusetts, USA in 1994. The course is equivalent to Masters in Management.

Elected Member of Parliament P220 Baram for the fourth term in 2008. Now the Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry. Also the Senior Vice President of the Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party (SPDP) since its formation 2001.

Conferred the Pingat Perkhidmatan Bakti (PPB-1986), the Kesatria Mangku Negara (KMN-1998), Johan Bintang Sarawak (JBS-1998), Pingat Setia Bintang Sarawak (PSBS) award which carries the title Dato' by the Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak in 2003.

Awarded the “State Model Youth of the Year” in 1990 by the State Government for his outstanding service.

Dilahirkan pada 26hb September 1946 di Long Anap, Ulu Baram kepada keluarga keturunan Kenyah. Beristerikan Datin Winnie Jolly dan dikurniakan tiga orang anak.

Memperolehi Sarjana Muda dalam Sains Agrikultur, Universiti Adelaide, Australia Selatan pada 1970, Diploma Postgraduan dalam Pendidikan Agrikultur, Worcester College of Higher Education, U.K. (1980). Dianugerah Senior Service Fellows, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Massachusetts, USA in 1994. Anugerah bersamaan Sarjana dalam Pengurusan.

Memenangi kerusi Parlimen P220 Baram untuk kali keempat pada 2008. Sekarang memegang jawatan Timbalan Menteri Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri. Beliau juga Naib Presiden Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party (SPDP) sejak pertubuhan pada 2001.

Dianugerah Pingat Perkhidmatan Bakti (PPB-1986), Kesatria Mangku Negara (KMN-1998), Johan Bintang Sarawak (JBS-1998), Pingat Setia Bintang Sarawak (PSBS) yang membawa gelaran Dato' oleh Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak pada 2003.

Dianugerah juga “State Model Youth of the Year” oleh Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak pada 1990 kerana perkhidmatan cemerlang.



YB Dato entertained fellow colleagues during the Federation of Orang Ulu Associations (FORUM) convention dinner, 2009.



YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan handing-over MRP cheque to Tuai Rumah at Lapok, Baram.



Handing-over, MRP to Chinese Community at Marudi, Baram.



Opening of new longhouse at Lg. Banyok, Ulu Baram by YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan.



YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan & Community leaders attending the ceremonial Belawing function at Lg. Anap, Ulu Baram.



Villagers welcoming YB Dato Jacob Dungau Sagan & Datin at Ulu Baram.



The committee members of the Federation of Orang Ulu Associations, Sarawak Malaysia.



N66 - MARUDI

YB SYLVESTER ENTRI MURAN

“ I would like to thank all the constituents in Marudi Constituency for giving their undivided and solid support to me as their elected representative since 2006. Let us work together in Barisan Nasional in order to strive for continued development to take place in future. The journey for all of us had started at the right footing that Marudi would be a developed rural state constituency under the Barisan Nasional Government. ”

“ BERKHIDMAT BERWIBAWA BERWAWASAN ”



Giving aids and advises to the people in longhouses during the floods.

Dilahirkan pada 27hb Oktober 1954 di Poyut, Marudi, Baram. Memperolehi Sarjana Muda Sains Pertanian daripada Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (1978-1981) dan Sarjana Sains (MSc.) khusus dalam Sumber Luar Bandar dan Polisi Alam Sekitar daripada Universiti London (Kolej Wye) (1987-1988).

Bertugas sebagai Ketua Penolong Setiausaha (Pembangunan Tanah Hak Adat Bumiputra) di Kementerian Kemajuan Tanah Sarawak dari 1994 hingga 1996.

Mula bergiat dalam arena politik setelah memenangi Pilihanraya 1996 sebagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri Marudi, Pengerusi Sarawak National Party (SNAP) Bahagian Marudi, Naib Presiden SNAP pada tahun 1997. Beliau adalah ketua PEMUDA SPDP dalam tahun 2003 sehingga dilantik sebagai Setiausaha Agung SPDP dalam tahun 2004 dan sebagai Ahli Majlis Tertinggi Barisan Nasional Malaysia.

Dilantik sebagai Menteri Muda Bekalan Air di Kementerian Kemudahan Awam dalam tahun 2004 sehingga 2008 apabila portfolio beliau ditukar kepada Menteri Muda Kemudahan Awam (Bekalan Air) dan ditambah portfolio sebagai Menteri Muda Kemajuan Tanah di Kementerian Kemajuan Tanah Sarawak sehingga hari ini.

Beliau adalah Ahli Seumur hidup Saberkas Negeri Sarawak sejak 1997 dan adalah Pengerusi Saberkas Daerah Baram sejak 1997.

Beliau dianugerah Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS – 2003) dan Johan Mangku Negara (JMN-2005).

Born on 27th October 1954 to Iban family in Poyut, Marudi, Baram. Holds a Bachelor of Science Degree (BSc.), majoring in Agriculture Science from Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (1978-1981) and Master of Science (MSc.) from University of London (WYE College) specialised in Rural Resources and Environmental Policy (1987-1988).

Served as the Principal Assistant Secretary (NCR Land Development) in Ministry of Land Development Sarawak from 1994 to 1996.

His active involvement in politics began when he was elected as the Member of State Legislative Assembly for Marudi in 1996, Chairman of Sarawak National Party (SNAP) in Marudi Division, Vice President SNAP in 1997. Youth Chief SPDP in 2003 until he was appointed as the Secretary General of SPDP since 2004 and as a Barisan Nasional Malaysia Supreme Council Member.

Was appointed Assistant Minister of Water Supply in the Ministry of Public Utilities in 2004 until 2008 when his portfolio was changed to Assistant Minister of Public Utilities (Water Supply) and given an additional portfolio as Assistant Minister of Land Development in the Ministry of Land Development until now.

Actively involved in agriculture, welfare, social, religious and recreational associations. He is the member of Sarawak Institute of Agricultural Scientist (SIAS) since 1982 and member of Incorporated Society of Planters (ISP) since 1991.

He is Life Member of Saberkas Negeri Sarawak since 1997 and has been the Chairman of Saberkas Daerah Baram since 1997.

He was conferred the Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS – 2003) and Johan Mangku Negara (JMN – 2005).



"Majlis Kenduri & Doa Selamat" at Marudi 2006.



Swearing-in as Assistant Minister, 2004.



Chinese New Year Celebration 2006.



Opening new bridge, 2004.



Majlis pemimpin bersama rakyat and Election 2006.



Earthbreaking ceremony Rh. Selan, Sg. Nakat Bakong, 2006.



Officiated Rumah Gerempong Indu, 2009.



YAB Chief Minister officiated at the Baram Regatta.



Supply of Water Tank to Long House residents, 2007.



Majlis Pemimpin Bersama Rakyat & Perasmian Tiang Bendera Kpg. Empelam, Ulu Teru, 2006.



N62 - LAMBIR

YB DATUK AIDAN WING

“Under the second wave of Politics of Development, my vision is to ensure that Lambir Constituency would become more vibrant and progressive within the Miri Resort City.

Human Capital Development would be given priority, involving developing more innovative human resources and encouraging investment in knowledge intensive activities, inline with 2010 Budget to put Malaysia on the road to a high income society.”

Born on 11th December 1954. Obtained Bachelor of Law (LLB. Hons.) University of Wolverhampton, London and Master of Arts, Communication Management (University of South Australia).

Was elected Member of State Legislative Council for Lambir since 1996 (N55 Lambir – 1996-2001), (N55 Lambir – 2001-2006) and N62 Lambir since 2006 until present.

Presently heads the Parti Pesaka Bumiputera (PBB) N62 Lambir Branch and Executive Committee Member of PBB since 1996. Also holds various positions in educational, welfare, social, religious and recreational associations both at the District, Divisional and State levels, i.e. Council Member of Curtin University of Technology, Deputy President of Gabungan Persatuan Melanau Sarawak, Honorary President of Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan Subis, Member of Malaysian Aerospace Council, Member of State Task Force for NCR Land Development & etc.

Was conferred Ahli Bintang Sarawak (ABS – 1995), Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS – 2003), Pingat Perkhidmatan Delima (PPD) Gangsa (2003) and Johan Bintang Sarawak (JBS – 2007).

Dilahirkan pada 11hb Disember 1954. Memperolehi Sarjana Muda Undang Undang (LLB. Hons.) University of Wolverhampton, London dan Sarjana Seni, Pengurusan Komunikasi (University of South Australia).

Mula dilantik sebagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N62 Lambir sejak 1996. (N55 Lambir – 1996-2001), (N55 Lambir – 2001-2006) dan N62 Lambir sejak 2006 sampai kini.

Mengetuai cawangan PBB N.62 Lambir dan Ahli Eksekutif PBB sejak 1996. Bergiat aktif dan memegang beberapa jawatan dalam berbagai pertubuhan pendidikan, persatuan kebajikan, social dan rekreasi di peringkat negari dan kebangsaan, i.e. Ahli Kounsel Universiti Teknologi Curtin Sarawak, Naib Presiden Gabungan Persatuan Melanau Sarawak, Presiden Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan Subis, Ahli Kounsel Angkasa Malaysia, Ahli untuk Jawatan Kuasa Pembangunan Tanah NCR Negeri & sebagainya.

Telah dianugerahkan Ahli Bintang Sarawak (ABS – 1995), Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS – 2003), Pingat Perkhidmatan Delima (PPD) Gangsa (2003) dan Johan Bintang Sarawak (JBS – 2007).



Launching of Bekenu New Township Masterplan by YAB Pehin Sri Chief Minister, 2004.



Launching of Peningau Rest & Recreation Centre by YAB Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud.



Launched community project with Dato’ Sri Peter Chin, Member of Parliament P219, Miri.



Gawai Celebration at Lot 86, Bukit Kisi Peninjau, Rumah Busaing Ak Braoh.



Gawai Dayak Celebration.



Helping the needy family at Kpg. Dayak obtaining water and electricity supply.



Rumah Mesra Rakyat at Batu 8 Miri-Bintulu Road.



Kampung Gotong Royong visit.



Gawai Celebration at Rumah Ampik at Batu 8 Miri-Bintulu Road.



P218 - SIBUTI

YB TUAN HAJI AHMAD LAI BIN BUJANG

“Terima kasih kepada semua penduduk di kawasan P218 Sibuti kerana banyak memberi kerjasama dalam merealisasikan pembangunan dan juga menyumbang kearah kemajuan bagi menyahut slogan rakyat didahulukan pencapaian diutamakan.”

Born on 26th November 1949. Married to HjH Dayang Lily Bte Abang Indeh.

Obtained Masters of Business Administration MBA (2005) and was elected as Member of Parliament P218 Sibuti on 2008. Presently heads the Parti Pesaka Bumiputera (PBB) N61 Bekenu Branch.

Actively involved in welfare, social, religious and recreational associations, i.e. Patron of Persatuan Karate Do Goshinryu Miri, Vice President of Lembaga Amanah Kebajikan Melayu Miri, Advisor of Persatuan Peniaga Bumiputera Sarawak, Life member of Saberkas, Hikmah, Melanau Association Sarawak and etc.

Was conferred the Ahli Bintang Sarawak (ABS – 2006) and Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS – 2009).

Born on 26th November 1949 dan telah pun berkahwin dengan HjH Dayang Lily Bte Abang Indeh.

Memperolehi Sarjana MBA (2005) dan telah dipilih menjadi Ahli Parlimen P218 Sibuti pada tahun 2008. Berusaha sebagai Ketua Cawangan PBB N61 Bekenu.

Juga bergiat aktif dan memegang beberapa jawatan dalam berbagai persatuan kebajikan, social dan rekreasi iaitu sebagai Penaung Persatuan Karate Do Goshinryu Miri, Naib Presiden Lembaga Amanah Kebajikan Melayu Miri, Penasihat Persatuan Peniaga Bumiputera Sarawak, Ahli seumur hidup Saberkas, Hikmah, Melanau Association Sarawak and etc.

Mendapat pengurniaan Ahli Bintang Sarawak (ABS – 2006) dan Pegawai Bintang Sarawak (PBS – 2009).



YAB Pehin Sri visit during Hari Raya Aidilfitri 2005.



Meeting Deputy Prime Minister, Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak during Flood Relief in Niah Area, Feb. 2009.



YAB Pehin Sri visit during Hari Raya Aidilfitri 2008.



YB Datuk Peter opening the Majlis Kelas Sukan Komuniti at Piasau Jaya.



YB Tuan Haji Ahmad Lai handing over RM20,000 to YB Datuk Hj Daud Abd Rahman.



Meeting with the people at the constituency area.



Political Secretaries Meeting and courtesy call to the YAB Pehin Sri Chief Minister Sarawak.



Hari Wanita Sukan Ria, Sepupok Niah.



Perasmian Program Mini Gempadah Bahagian Miri.



Dialogue with Miri Division Entrepreneur Development Council Members, 2009.



Election campaign at Sibuti.



Group photo with Sibuti District Council 2009.



N61 - BEKENU

YB ROSEY BINTI HAJI YUNUS

“ Bersatulah demi kestabilan politik, ekonomi dan sosial negeri yang kita cintai, kita pertahankan keamanan dan kita kukuhkan perpaduan. Satu Malaysia menjadi wahana penyatuan rakyat tanpa ada batas kepercayaan dan keturunan.”

Born on 16th January 1956 in Sibuti. Married and blessed with three children. Obtained Bachelor of Arts (Hons) and Diploma of Education from University Malaya, Malaysia.

Was elected Sarawak State Legislative Council Assemblywoman for N61 Bekenu, Miri since 2006.

She has been appointed as the Advisor of Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party (SPDP) and Advisor of Women's Wing SPDP Bekenu since 2006 until present. She is presently the Vice President of Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party.

Actively involved in welfare, social, religious and recreational associations. She served as the Chairman of Miri Port Authority since 2008 until now. She is also the Advisor of the Kedayan Association since 2007 until now.

Was conferred the Pingat Perkhidmatan Bakti (PPB) and Pingat Perkhidmatan Setia (PPS) in 2006.

Dilahirkan pada 16hb Januari 1956 di Sibuti. Berkahwin and dikurniakan tiga orang anak. Memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sastera dan Diploma Pendidikan dari Universiti Malaya, Malaysia.

Beliau dilantik sebagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N61 Bekenu sejak 2006 sehingga ke hari ini.

Beliau merupakan Penasihat kepada Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party (SPDP) dan Penasihat Cawangan Wanita SPDP Bekenu sejak 2006. Beliau juga merupakan Naib Pengerusi Sarawak Progressive Democratic Party pada 2010.

Bergiat aktif dalam arena kebajikan, sosial, agama dan rekreasi. Beliau berusaha sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pelabuhan Miri sejak 2008. Beliau juga merupakan Penasihat kepada Pertubuhan Kedayan Miri sejak 2007.

Dianugerah Pingat Perkhidmatan Bakti (PPB) and Pingat Perkhidmatan Setia (PPS) pada 2006.



Activity "Kembara Sukan Komuniti" Football Matches



Hand over of land ownership certificate to the people.



Meeting with the army.



Meeting and sharing an auspicious occasion with the people in long house.



Opening a new long house.



Gotong royong, a regular activity held with the villagers.



Meeting with the Bekenu Women's group.



Sharing the election victory and joy with the people of Bekenu.



N67 - TELANG USAN

YB LIHAN JOK

“The second waves of the politic of development in Sarawak and the Federal initiative will focus on the rural areas of Sarawak. As one of the last frontier, Upper Baram or Kedaya Telang Usan has huge potential for social and economic development. As such I humbly urge that we should welcome and embrace the development programme and prepare our rural people through education, hardwork, higher commitment so as to equip our people to participate effectively in the development process.”

Born on 27th June 1957 to a Kayan family in Long Bedian, Baram. Obtained his early education in Sk. Long Bedian, Sk. Long Atip, SMK Marudi and Maktab Perguruan Sarawak (MPS). Obtained his Bachelor of Education (USM – 1994) and worked as trained educator and lecturer in MPS before starting his political career.

Was the President of Federation of Orang Ulu Associations Sarawak Malaysia (FORUM) (2007-2009), the chairman of Board of Directors Koperasi Rakyat Apoh Berhad (1995-2000), the Vice President of Parti Pesaka Bumiputera (PBB) (2007-2009) and had also has held various positions in many Welfare, Social, Religious and Recreational Associations both at the District, Divisional and State levels, i.e. Board Member of Sarawak NCR Task Force and Sarawak Higher Education Fund.

First elected as the Member of the State Legislative Council for N67 Telang Usan since 2001. He heads the PBB N67 Telang Usan branch since 2001 to present.

Conferred with Ahli Bintang Kenyalang (ABK – 2000), Tokoh Belia Negeri Sarawak (2004) and Kesatria Mangku Negara (KMN - 2009).

Dilahirkan pada 27hb June 1957 kepada keluarga keturunan Kayan di Long Bedian, Baram. Menerima pendidikan awak di Sk Long Bedian, Sk Long Atip, SMK Marudi dan sterusnya Maktab Perguruan Sarawak (MPS). Memperolehi Sarjana Mudah dalam Pendidikan (USM – 1994), bekerja sebagai seorang pendidik bertauliah and pensyarah di MPS sebelum menceburi bidang politik.

Pernah menjadi Presiden Persekutuan Persatuan Orang Ulu Sarawak Malaysia (FORUM) (2007-2009), pengerusi pengarah Koperasi Rakyat Apoh Berhad (1995-2000), Naib Presiden Parti Pesaka Bumiputera (PBB) (2007-2009) dan beberapa jawatan dalam berbagai persatuan kebajikan, social, agama dan rekreasi di peringkat Daerah, Bahagian dan Negeri, i.e. Ahli Lembaga untuk Jawatan Kuasa Pembangunan Tanah NCR dan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Sarawak.

Mula dilantik sebagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N67 Telang Usan sejak 2001. Beliau mengetuai cawangan PBB N.67 Telang Usan sejak 2001.

Telah dianugerah Ahli Bintang Kenyalang (ABK – 2000), Tokoh Belia Negeri Sarawak (2004) dan Kesatria Mangku Negara (KMN - 2009).



YB Lihan Jok on September 2007 shooting a target to officiate Basic Rela Course.



Received the royal visit of Yang di-Pertua Agong and Permaisuri Agong to Long Bedian, 2002.



Received the working visit of YAB Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohammad at Long Bedian, 2003.



YB Lihan Jok, the president leading a delegation of Federation of Orang Ulu Associations Sarawak Malaysia (Forum) leader for a raya visit to TYT Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak, 2008.



YB Lihan Jok, the president leading a delegation of Federation of Orang Ulu Associations Sarawak Malaysia (Forum) for a courtesy call to YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri (DR) Alfred Jabu Ak Numpang, Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak.



YB Lihan Jok organised the first state level Sape Music Festival, 2008. The festival was officiated by YAB Pehin Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, The Chief Minister of Sarawak.



YB Lihan Jok officiated the Sarawak Borneo Evangelical Church (SIB) yearly gathering at Long Tebangan in June 2005. One of the meals was held on the stony bank of the Akah River.



The caring heart of a Wakil Rakyat was shown when YB Lihan Jok donated a wheel chair from PBB N67 Telang Usan to a paralysed woman at Long Laput, September 2009.



YB Lihan Jok was the Guest of Honor of the 'pusau' celebration at Long Selatong, September 2006.



YB Lihan Jok accompanied the Honorable Speaker of Dewan Undangan Negeri, Dato Sri Asfia Awang Nassar for the Commonwealth Parliament Association Convention in Quebec & Toronto Canada, 2004.



YB Lihan Jok, the President of the Federation of Orang Ulu Associations Sarawak Malaysia (Forum) presenting the Orang Ulu Development Memorandum to YAB Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, 2007.



N64 - PUJUT

YB ANDY CHIA CHU FATT

“Let’s work together to make Miri an ideal and safe place to live in, to create a successful vibrant business or employment career, and to raise a happy family, focused on nurturing our next generation. We must ensure that we continue to put together a healthy environment, a green environment, excellent infrastructure, including excellent IT facilities, and good social, recreational and cultural facilities for the benefit of all residents of Miri. We must keep the momentum going to ensure that Miri continues to improve as an excellent, clean and safe city. I am with you!”



Born on June 1954. Married and blessed with three children. Obtained Graduate of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) in 1979 and started his career as Chartered Accountant since 1979. He is the Fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants since 1983, Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants since 1985 and Associate member of the Chartered Tax Institute of Malaysia since 1992.

His active involvement in politics began since he became a member of Sarawak United People’s Party (SUPP) in 1987. He was Chairman of SUPP Youth Section Miri Branch (1994-1999), held various secretarial positions (Organising Secretary, Publicity Secretary, Secretary General) in SUPP Youth Central from 1988 to 1999. He was appointed Vice Chairman of SUPP Miri Branch (2006-2007). Presently the Committee Member of SUPP Central Committee and the Chairman of SUPP Pujut Branch since 2008.

Was elected Sarawak State Legislative Council Assemblyman for N64 Pujut, Miri since 2006.

Actively involved in education, welfare, social, religious and recreational associations. He served as Councillor of Miri Municipal Council from 1988 to 1999. Appointed Chairman of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, Miri Chapter and Committee Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, Sarawak Branch for many years. He is the Board member of Sarawak Land Development Board since 2006. He held advisory roles to Mental Health Association Miri, Miri Cancer Society, Miri Caring Society, Miri Squash Association, Sarawak Softball Association and Lutong Jaycees since 2007.

Was conferred the Ahli Bintang Sarawak (ABS) in 1994.

Dilahirkan pada Jun 1954. Berkahwin and dikurniakan tiga orang anak. Memperolehi kelulusan Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) dan memulakan kerjaya sebagai Akauntan Berkanun pada tahun 1979. Beliau merupakan Fellow untuk Association of Certified Accountants sejak 1983, Ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia sejak 1985 and Ahli Institute Piagam Tax Malaysia sejak 1992.

Beliau bergiat aktif dalam arena politik apabila menjadi ahli SUPP sejak tahun 1987. Berkhidmat sebagai Pengerusi SUPP Pemuda Cawangan Miri (1994-1999), memegang jawatan Setiausaha Organisasi, Setiausaha Publisiti dan Setiausaha Agung SUPP Pemuda Sarawak bagi tempoh 1988-1999. Beliau dilantik sebagai Naib Pengerusi SUPP Cawangan Miri bagi tempoh 2006-2007. Beliau adalah Ahli Jawatankuasa SUPP Cawangan Sarawak dan Pengerusi bagi SUPP Cawangan Pujut sejak 2008.

Dipilih sebagai Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N64 Pujut sejak 2006 sehingga ke hari ini.

Beliau juga bergiat aktif dalam arena pendidikan, kebajikan, sosial, agama dan rekreasi. Beliau berkhidmat sebagai Ahli Kaunselor Majlis Perbandaran Miri dari 1988 ke 1999. Memegang jawatan Pengerusi untuk Institusi Akauntan Malaysia Cawangan Miri dan Ahli Jawatankuasa Institusi Akauntan Malaysia, Sarawak untuk beberapa tahun. Beliau merupakan ahli lembaga bagi Lembaga Pembangunan Tanah Sarawak sejak 2006. Beliau juga merupakan Penasihat kepada beberapa pertubuhan social, kesihatan dan sukan.

Beliau dianugerah Ahli Bintang Sarawak (ABS) pada tahun 1994.



Hospital visit, November 2006.



Gotong royong Piasau Utara, April 2007.



Site visits Pujut, April 2009.



Visit Kampong Piasau Jaya, 2009.



Giving aids to the needy, a regular practice of YB.



Inspecting the site affected by flood, 2009.



Visiting children in kampung.



Helping a road accident victim.



TUN DATUK PATINGGI HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB
3rd Chief Minister of Sarawak (7 July 1970 - 26 March 1981)
4th Tuan Yang Terutama Yang di-Pertua Negeri Sarawak
(2 April 1981- 1 April 1985)



The officers welcomed arrival of Tun Datuk Patinggi Hj Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, 3rd Chief Minister at the Miri Airport.



Tun Datuk Patinggi Hj Abdul Rahman Ya'kub declared opening of oil palm factory at Niah.



The royal visit of DYMM Sultan & Tengku Ampuan Selangor at Miri Airport, 1976.



YB DATO SRI EDWARD JELI ANAK BELAYUNG
Menteri Pembangunan Tanah Sarawak



YB Dato Sri Edward Jeli (Menteri Pembangunan Tanah Sarawak) officiated at opening of the new wire bridge at Kampung Pisa.



YB Dato Sri Edward Jeli declare open the public library at Serian, 1985.



YB Dato Sri Edward Jeli officiated at the commencement of supply of electricity at Kampung Pisa, 1985.



YB DATO JOSEPH BALAN SELING
Minister of Local Government



YB DATUK CHIA CHIN SHIN
Assistant Minister of Welfare Services



Group photo taken during Dewan Undangan Negeri session.



YAB Chief Minister visited Long Ikang, Marudi.



YAB Chief Minister visited Miri, 1981



YTM Tunku Rahman Putra Al Haj visited Miri, 1983



YAB Chief Minister and YBhg. Datuk Amar Puan Sri Hajjah Laila Taib visited Long Ikang, Marudi, 1977.



Development committee held meeting, 1970



Arrival of first Boeing 737 at Miri Airport



Divisional Development meeting , 1970

Miri Resident Office

serving the community



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3



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1. YBhg. Datu Ose Murang (Resident Miri 2007 - 2009) presenting supply of foods to the President of Miri Chinese Chamber in aiding to the poor and needy Chinese families.
2. YBhg. Datu Ose Murang meeting the local native leaders and presented to them the certificate.
3. Dr. Ngenang Anak Jangu in discussion with the leaders of Penan communities on the blockade incident at Long Bangan on 28 August 2009.
4. Dr. Ngenang Anak Jangu (Resident Miri June - August 2009) met with the leaders of the Penan communities.
5. Incentive award to one of the RANDO staff's family member for outstanding performance in school examination.
6. & 7. The Miri Exhibition on 8th May 2009, officiated by YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam, at Miri Indoor Stadium. Together at the event are YB Datuk Lee Kim Shin, YB Rosie Binti Haji Yunus, YB Andy Chia, Mr. Sebastian Ting, political secretary to Dato' Sri Peter Chin Fah Kui, Mayor Lawrence Lai and Encik Abdul Aziz, Deputy Resident of Miri.
8. Program Gerak Usahawan, Showcase Satu Daerah Satu Industri (SDSI) and Showcase Usahawan Bahagian Miri, August 2008.
9. YB Rosey Binti Haji Yunus presenting a medal to one of the winners of Brighton Beach International Triathlon, Miri, Sarawak 2009.



6



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9



MAYOR LAWRENCE LAI YEW SON

Mayor of Miri City
2009 - present



Mr. Lawrence Lai Yew Son born on 7 February 1960. He is a British-trained practicing lawyer since 1983, having been called to the English Bar in 1983 as a Barrister-At-Law Lincoln's Inn, London. He took Oath of Office as the 2nd Mayor of the Miri City Council on 14 February 2009. He was sworn in for a second 2-year term on 23 January 2010.

Since becoming the Mayor, Mr. Lai together with his new team of Councillors have come up with the Vision for Miri to become a Vibrant and Green city for the next 5 years, which was launched by the Deputy Chief Minister of Sarawak, YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam in October 2009. The Vision has caught the imagination and excitement of the city and the support of the people.

Lawrence works hard to upgrade and improve the service delivery system and strives to bring closer tie between the council and the people. He introduces many innovative management concepts and new ideas that motivate people. He is a leader who walks the talk.

Within the first 8 months as the Mayor, he has successfully set up "One Stop Centre (OSC)" putting all 10 Sections of City services together. The OSC also includes one-stop payment counters, and practices "No Wrong Door" policy. He also set up the Residents Committees in 25 Zones within City jurisdiction. He has successfully embarked "No Plastic Bags" on Friday, Saturday and Sunday as well. On 1 May 2010, "No Free Plastic Bag Everyday" campaign is launched, to cite a few examples.

In response to the Prime Minister's initiative - TURUN PADANG, Lawrence has started Outreach Community Programme and Meet-the-People sessions that provide an avenue for him, his Councillors and Council Officers to meet and help people solving problems at the grass root level.

The willingness to go to the ground and the pledge he makes to serve all the people of Miri regardless of race, religion, gender or class has truly described him as "PEOPLE'S MAYOR". For all the above achievements, Miri City Council won the Chief Minister Quality Award 2009 which is top civil service award out of 150 government department in Sarawak.

Dilahirkan pada 7hb Februari 1960. Beliau mendapat pengiktirafan Barrister-At-Law Lincoln's Inn, London pada 1983 dan berusaha sebagai peguam sejak 1983. Beliau dilantik sebagai Datuk Bandar Bandaraya Miri yang kedua pada tahun 2009. Pada 23hb Januari 2010, beliau memulakan pangkal kedua sebagai Datuk Bandar Bandaraya Miri.

Sejak memegang jawatan sebagai Datuk Bandar Miri, beliau bersama-sama pasukan kaunselor mewujudkan visi untuk menjayakan Bandaraya Miri sebagai sebuah bandaraya bertenaga and hijau dalam tempoh lima tahun yang datang. Visi ini dilancarkan pada Oktober 2009 oleh Timbalan Ketua Menteri Sarawak, YB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. George Chan Hong Nam. Visi ini menerima sokongan yang hangat daripada golongan rakyat Miri.

Beliau berusaha kuat untuk meningkatkan dan menaiktaraf system perkhidmatan dan berikhtiar memupuk hubungan erat antara kaunsel dan rakyat. Beliau menyumbang banyak idea dan konsep pengurusan inovatif yang menggalakkan rakan rakan sejawat beliau. Beliau merupakan seorang pemimpin yang menjalani perjanjian beliau.

Dalam tempoh lapan bulan yang pertama sebagai Datuk Bandar, beliau berjaya memulakan "One Stop Centre (OSC)" yang menyatukan 10 seksyen perkhidmatan bandaraya. Perkhidmatan OSC juga termasuk kaunter bayaran dan mengamalkan prinsip "No Wrong Door". Beliau menubuhkan Komiti Penduduk di 25 zon dalam lingkungan bandaraya. Beliau juga berjaya melancarkan kempen "No Plastic Bag" untuk Hari Jumaat, Hari Sabtu dan Ahad. Pada 1hb Mei 2010, kempen "No Free Plastic Bag Everyday" berjaya dilancarkan.

Mengikut teladan "TURUN PADANG" Perdana Menteri, beliau memulakan program khidmat mesra komuniti dan sesi Bertemu Dengan Rakyat sebagai landasan untuk beliau, para kaunselor dan pegawai kaunsel untuk bertemu dan menolong rakyat menyelesaikan masalah pada peringkat dasar.

Beliau merupakan Datuk Bandar Rakyat kerana beliau rela melibatkan diri dengan golongan raykat dan mematuhi janji untuk berkhidmat untuk semua rakyat tanpa mengira bangsa, agama dan seks atau kelas. Untuk pencapaian tersebut diatas, Majlis Bandaraya Miri telah dianugerahkan Piala Kualiti Ketua Menteri 2009 oleh Ketua Menteri Sarawak. Piala ini merupakan anugerah tercemerlang perkhidmatan awam antara 150 jabatan kerajaan di Sarawak.



Miri City Day Celebration.



Winning the Chief Minister's Quality Award 2009.



Formation of 25 Residents Committees.



New Year Celebration with local communities.



Miri City Celebration Run.



Visit of YB State Secretary of Sarawak to One-Stop-Centre.



Opening Ceremony of international event - EU-EAGA Biz Tech Partnership Event.



Launching of Live-Band Performances at Public Parks.



KAKSA's Minister YB Dato Seri Wong Soon Kah visited MCC's One - Stop Centre.



Visit to orphanage centre.



"The Most Eco-bag used for Outdoor Shopping" was successfully entered into the Malaysia Book of Records on 1st May 2010 with 5,432 shoppers taking part.



MAYOR DATO WEE HAN WEN
1st Mayor of Miri City
 2005 - 2008



Urban District Council - Miri, Inauguration Ceremony 1st January, 1956

Sitting (left to right) : Mr. Leong Miaw Fatt, Tua Kampong Muip bin Tabib, Mr. Chan Yong Khaw, Mr. Lee Tak, M.B.E., The Hon'ble Mr. W.S.B. Buck, Mr. G.W. Geikie, M.B.E., O.S.S., The Hon'ble Mr. Chia Chin Sin, Mr. R.J. Lee, Mr. A.M.H. Shebli, Mr. Chin Tai Kim.

Standing (left to right) : Mr. Lee Geok Seng, Mr. Sim Kheng Hee, Mr. Teo Siang Ann, Mr. Abdul Hassan, Mr. Liao Kong Chiung, Mr. Mansor Bin Ahmat.

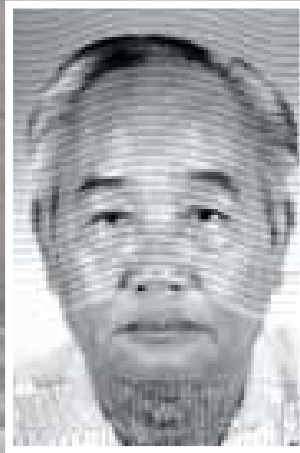
Tribute to Our Miri Leaders
Anak-Anak Miri Berjasa



Temenggong Datuk Haji Muip bin Tabib
Temenggong (1973 - 1987)
Miri District Council Member (1956 - 1978)
Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (1949 - 1951), (1958 - 1961)



Temenggong Datuk Oyong Lawai Jau
Temenggong (1973 - 1987)
Miri District Council Member (1956 - 1978)
Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (1949 - 1951), (1958 - 1961)



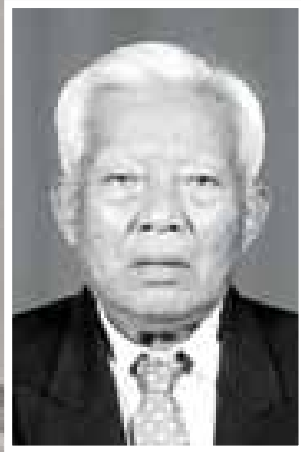
Temenggong Baya Malang
Temenggong (1978 - 1993)
Marudi District Council Member (1965 - 1975)
Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri (1963 - 1968)



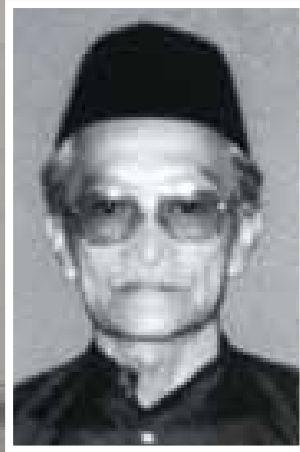
Temenggong Haji Mustapha bin Haji Awang Mohd Hamzah
Temenggong (2003 - 2008)



Temenggong Datuk Haji AMH Shebli bin Hussain
Temenggong (1991 - 1993)
Miri District Council Member (1956 - 1960)



Temenggong Jawi Anak Baki
Temenggong (1990)



Temenggong Haji Abdul Rahim Hj Hamzah
Temenggong (1994 - 1995)



Temenggong Zainudin Hipney
Temenggong (1997 - 2003)



Temenggong Chin Yong Jiu
Temenggong (1997 - 2003)



Temenggong Lawrence Lim Song Yu
Temenggong (2004 - present)



Datuk Stephen Timothy Wan Ulok
Ahli Dewan Negara Malaysia, Senator (1984 - 1990)



Haji Usop bin Wahab @ Sani Wahap
Ahli Dewan Undangan Negeri N51 Lambir (1983 - 1987), (1991 - 1996)
Miri City Council Councillor (1978 - 1983)

Reaching for the sky, the way forward





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Malaysia Information Department, Sarawak / Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia, Sarawak

Sarawak Museum / Muzium Sarawak

Sarawak Tourism Board / Lembaga Pelancongan Sarawak

Miri City Council / Majlis Bandaraya Miri

Marudi District Council / Majlis Daerah Marudi

Subis District Council / Majlis Daerah Subis

Sarawak Forestry / Perbadanan Perhutanan Sarawak

YBhg. Datu Ahd. Ghafur Bin Shariff (Timbalan Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri)

YBhg. Datuk Amar Wilson Baya Dandot

Dr. Ngenang Anak Jangu

Sarawak Shell Berhad

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